



THE WEATHER—Thunder showers tonight, followed by fair Thursday. Warmer tonight

BOOST

For Washington, her merchants and for public betterments. Don't knock.

WASHINGTON DAILY HERALD.

VOL. 27. NO. 205

WASHINGTON C. H., OHIO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1912

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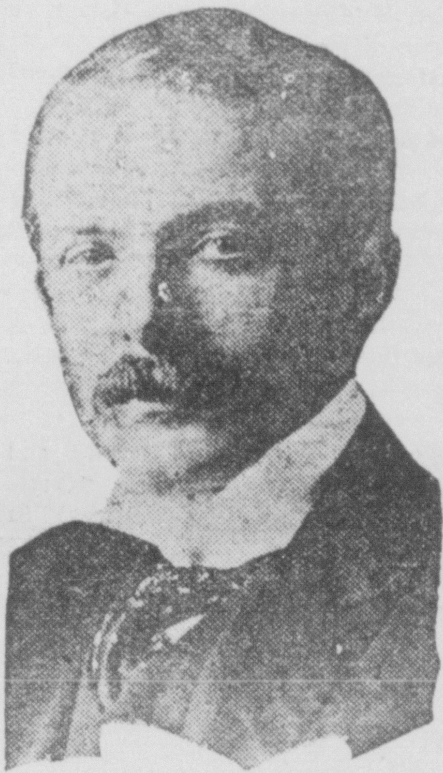
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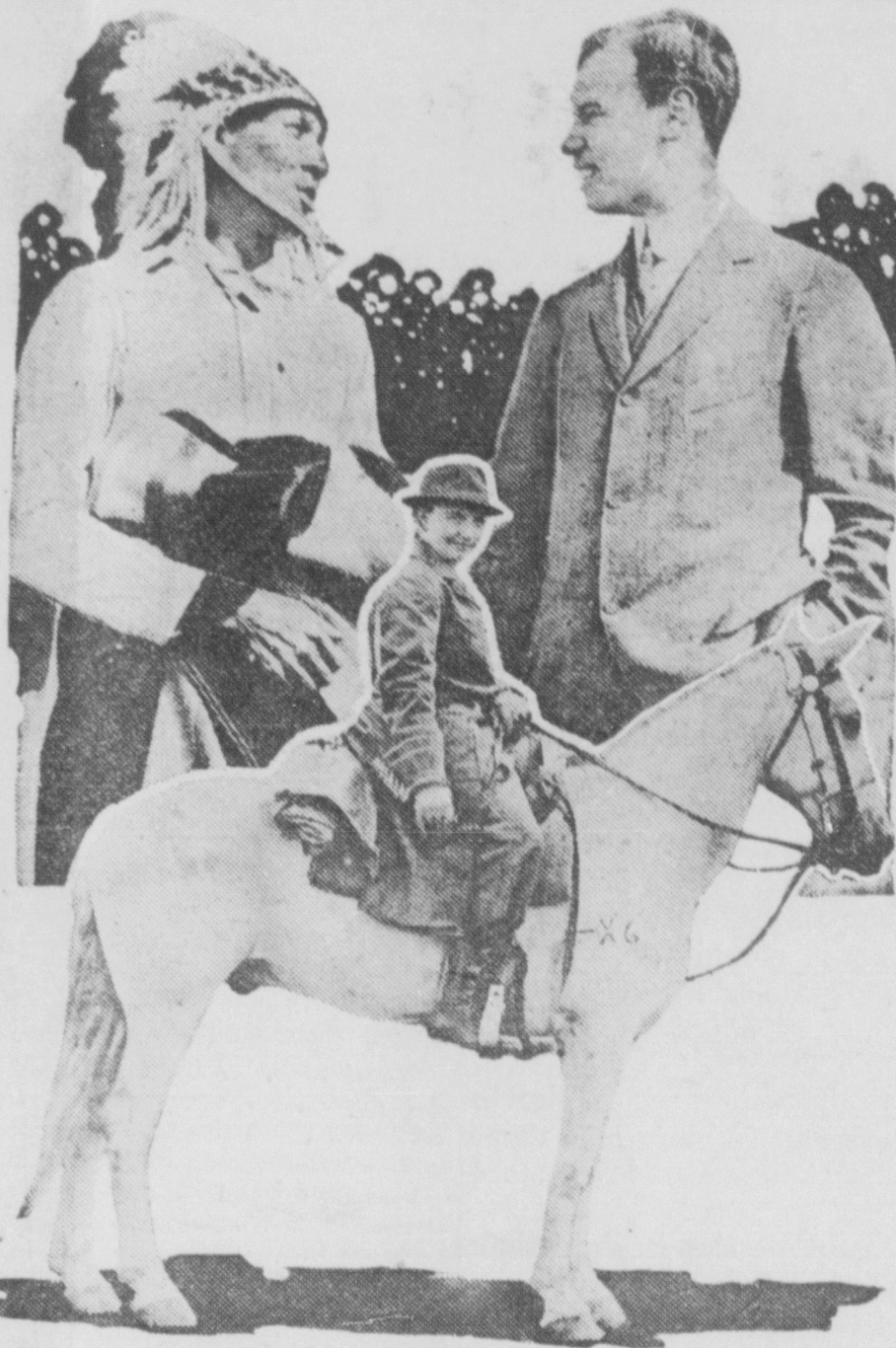
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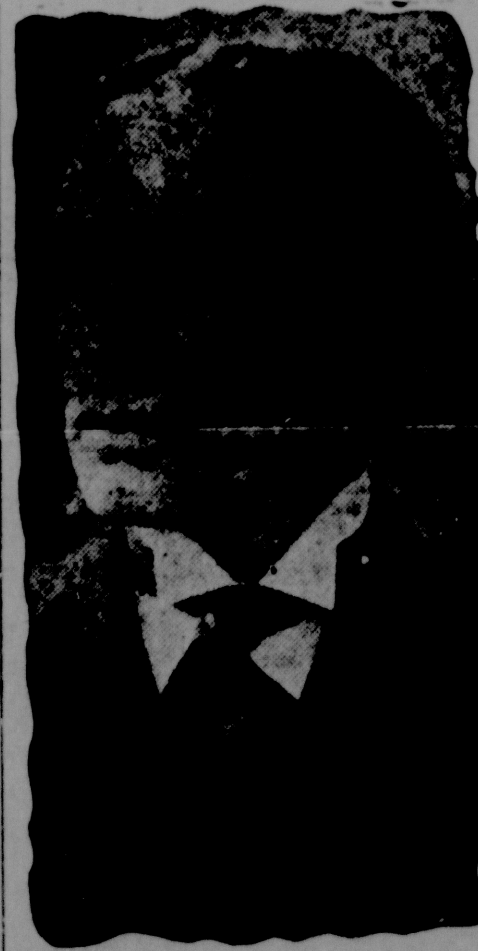
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W. W. MILLIKAN, President.

PUBLICATION OFFICE NO. 206 EAST COURT ST., OPP. POST OFFICE

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Obituaries, memorial notices, resolutions and cards of thanks will be charged for at half rates, or 2 1/2 cents per line of six words.

Entered as Second Class Matter, August 20, 1910, at the Postoffice at Washington C. H., Ohio, Under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

TELEPHONES—Home No. 137. Bell, Main No. 170.

NOT A "CON" TALK.

Readers of The Herald, especially the voters, are referred to the speech of Hon. Humphrey Jones, delivered last night at the Y. M. C. A. building, the main portions of which are published in this issue.

Mr. Jones represented Fayette county in the Constitutional Convention and took a very prominent part in the discussion of the various questions which came before that gathering for solution. In his speech last night he dwelt upon the all-important question—the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the state. There are forty-two of these amendments proposed, and the Constitutional convention, after due deliberation and careful consideration recommended that all be adopted. It is likely that some of the delegates in the convention were not in entire accord with that view, but the majority ratified the forty-two amendments which the people, at the election on September 3rd, will either accept or reject.

As was expected, Mr. Jones' address was instructive and entertaining.

He has his subject well in hand and tells his hearers his views in a forceful and pleasing manner.

Coming from a man who was an important factor in shaping the final conclusions of the convention, the people who last evening heard Mr. Jones, expected to receive some light on a dark subject, and they were not disappointed.

Those who didn't go out last night should go, by all means, tonight and hear what Fayette county's delegate to the Constitutional convention has to say about the amendments.

There are comparatively few of the voters who claim to know very much about the proposed amendments and there are none who are so well advised that they cannot learn more to their great advantage.

Then too, there is no more important election in sight than this same election to be held September 3rd, which will determine just what the organic law of the state will be for years to come.

The initiative and the referendum, the license to traffic in intoxicating liquors, woman's suffrage, abolition of capital punishment, taxation of municipal bonds, inheritances and incomes, the inspection of private banks, reform in the civil jury system and the authority to bond the state for fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and building inter-county wagon roads are some of the proposals which mean much to the people of Ohio.

Mr. Jones' address will give the voters an opportunity to gain much information first hand.

If you can't go and hear him, read the gist of his speech in The Daily Herald.

Mr. Jones delivers a talk on the "Con Con" but not a "Con talk".

Authors
Today
Write of
Nothing
but
Love



Why
Don't
They
Try
Another
Theme?

By CARMEN SYLVA, Queen of Roumania

WHAT is love? No one can say definitely what love is, but that this uncertain quantity is made the HUB AND AXIS OF NINETY-NINE PER CENT OF ALL LITERARY OUTPUT is certainly very foolish—nay, more, a mistake and grave error.

The world's authors are seeking for the dramatic conflicts of life in spheres bereft of them, and this practical vacuum they designate "life's drama."

As a consequence the novels of America, England, France, Germany, Roumania, the whole world, CONCLUDE WHERE THEY SHOULD BEGIN TO EXPAND. The lovers are mated, a new generation is about to spring up, the tragic conflicts are to begin, and the unthinking author writes "Finis" under his elaboration.

ARE THE MEN AND WOMEN OF TODAY REALLY INTERESTED IN NAUGHT BUT IN OTHER PEOPLE'S STRUGGLES AND TROUBLES TO GET MARRIED? IS IT NOT FAR MORE IMPORTANT TO KNOW HOW THE MARRIAGE PROBLEM WILL WORK OUT, WHETHER THE PROCESS DESCRIBED TURNED OUT A SUCCESS OR A FAILURE? SUCCESS OR FAILURE IS THE ONLY THING THAT COUNTS—YET WHO CARES?

The novel of today is no book. With a little stretch of the imagination we may call it the beginning of a book, the foreword, so to speak.

A BOOK TO BE A BOOK MUST PAINT LIFE, ITS KERNEL, CORE AND NUCLEUS. There must be marrow and backbone.

The novel, the story, may rise superior to the fairy tale if it deals with real passions and drops—love.

Poetry For Today

A VOICELESS SERMON.

He stands beneath the noonday's blazing sun,
With head low drooping and the harness load
Upon his tired back; while from his neck
The empty feed bag dangles to and fro.
Long has he stood, a patient, faithful steed.
Flies sting and thirst assails, yet mindful still
Of slackened rein he stands at call of him
Who owns his faithful body, every inch.
And though requited only by the lash,
Or vicious kick upon his galled side,
Yet with a fortitude that questions not,
So human oftentimes, that we bow in shame,
He waits the signal, or the onward goad.
A brute, we say, and forthwith use as such.
If manhood gained its measure by like deeds
As mark this creature, voiceless, soulless (?), mute,
Methinks the heavenly welkin oft would ring
When such an one gains entrance to its joy.
—Helen M. Richardson in Our Dumb Animals.

Weather Report

Washington, August 28.—Ohio and Indiana—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday unsettled; moderate south and southwest winds. Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday probably fair.
West Pennsylvania—Probably fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday fair.
West Virginia—Fair and somewhat warmer Wednesday. Thursday fair.
Lower Michigan—Probably showers and warmer Wednesday. Thursday unsettled, moderate to brisk south winds, becoming variable.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

Observations of the United States weather bureau taken at 8 p. m. Tuesday:

	Temp.	Weather
Columbus	66	Clear
New York	64	Clear
Albany	64	Clear
Atlantic City	68	Clear
Boston	62	Clear
Buffalo	60	Clear
Chicago	62	Clear
St. Louis	76	Clear
New Orleans	80	Cloudy
Washington	70	Clear
Philadelphia	68	Clear

Weather Forecast.

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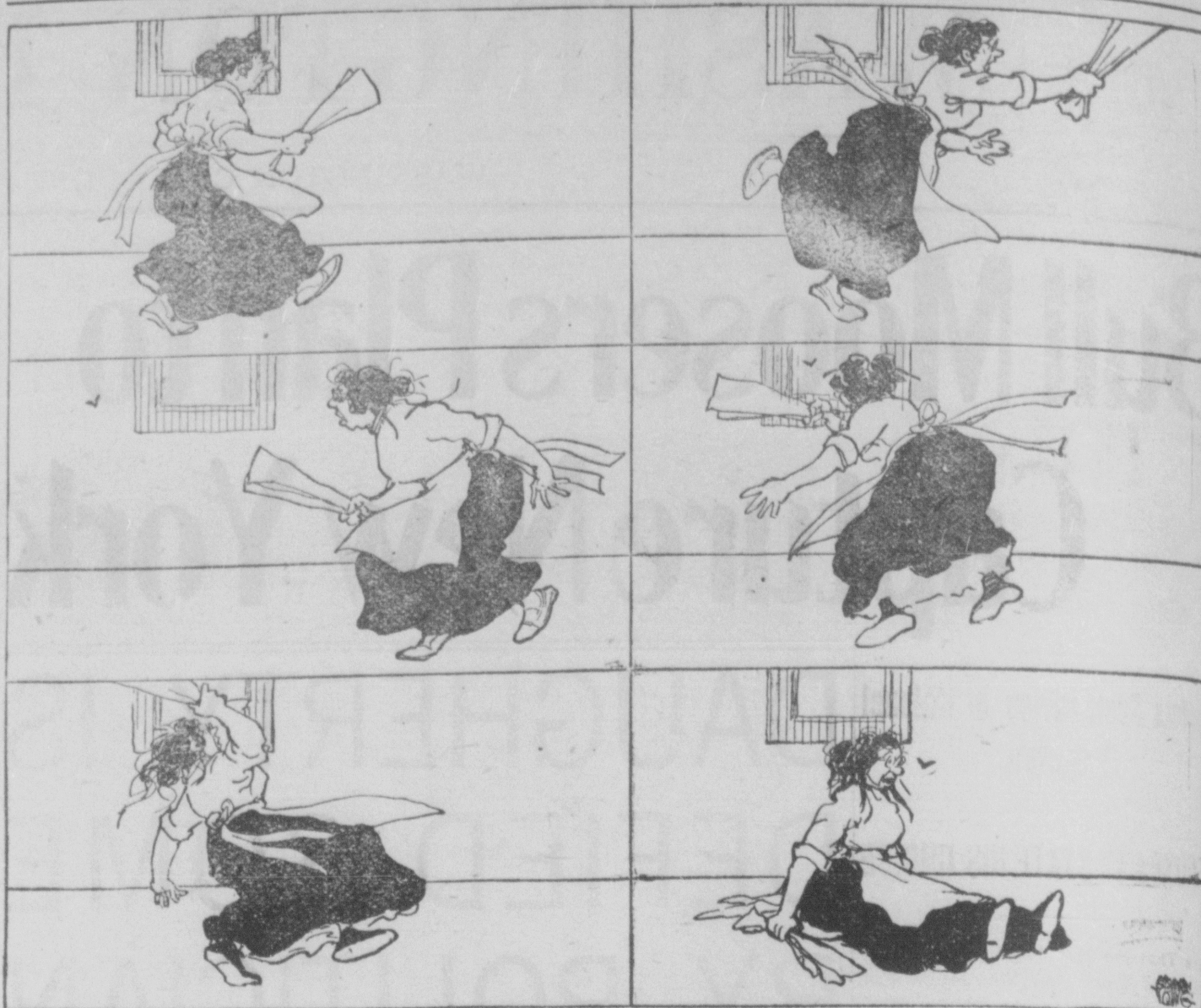
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Larrimer Laundry Co

Both Phones **DAN F. MARK, Mgr**

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY

W. W. MILLIKAN, President.

PUBLICATION OFFICE NO. 206 EAST COURT ST., OPP. POST OFFICE

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION
Obituaries, memorial notices, resolutions and cards of thanks will be charged for at half rates, or 2½ cents per line of six words.

Entered as Second Class Matter, August 20, 1910, at the Postoffice at Washington C. H., Ohio, Under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

TELEPHONES—Home No. 137. Bell, Main No. 170.

NOT A "CON" TALK.

Readers of The Herald, especially the voters, are referred to the speech of Hon. Humphrey Jones, delivered last night at the Y. M. C. A. building, the main portions of which are published in this issue.

Mr. Jones represented Fayette county in the Constitutional Convention and took a very prominent part in the discussion of the various questions which came before that gathering for solution. In his speech last night he dwelt upon the all-important question—the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the state. There are forty-two of these amendments proposed, and the Constitutional convention, after due deliberation and careful consideration recommended that all be adopted. It is likely that some of the delegates in the convention were not in entire accord with that view, but the majority ratified the forty-two amendments which the people, at the election on September 3rd, will either accept or reject.

As was expected, Mr. Jones' address was instructive and entertaining.

He has his subject well in hand and tells his hearers his views in a forceful and pleasing manner.

Coming from a man who was an important factor in shaping the final conclusions of the convention, the people who last evening heard Mr. Jones, expected to receive some light on a dark subject, and they were not disappointed.

Those who didn't go out last night should go, by all means, tonight and hear what Fayette county's delegate to the Constitutional convention has to say about the amendments.

There are comparatively few of the voters who claim to know very much about the proposed amendments and there are none who are so well advised that they cannot learn more to their great advantage.

Then, too, there is no more important election in sight than this same election to be held September 3rd, which will determine just what the organic law of the state will be for years to come.

The initiative and the referendum, the license to traffic in intoxicating liquors, woman's suffrage, abolition of capital punishment, taxation of municipal bonds, inheritances and incomes, the inspection of private banks, reform in the civil jury system and the authority to bond the state for fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and building inter-county wagon roads are some of the proposals which mean much to the people of Ohio.

Mr. Jones' address will give the voters an opportunity to gain much information first hand.

If you can't go and hear him, read the gist of his speech in The Daily Herald.

Mr. Jones delivers a talk on the "Con Con" but not a "Con talk".

Authors
Today
Write of
Nothing
but
Love



Why
Don't
They
Try
Another
Theme?

By CARMEN SYLVA, Queen of Roumania
HAT is love? No one can say definitely what love is, but that this uncertain quantity is made the HUB AND AXIS OF NINETY-NINE PER CENT OF ALL LITERARY OUTPUT is certainly very foolish—nay, more, a mistake and grave error.

The world's authors are seeking for the dramatic conflicts of life in spheres bereft of them, and this practical vacuum they designate "life's drama."

As a consequence the novels of America, England, France, Germany, Roumania, the whole world, CONCLUDE WHERE THEY SHOULD BEGIN TO EXPAND. The lovers are mated, a new generation is about to spring up, the tragic conflicts are to begin, and the unthinking author writes "Finis" under his elaboration.

ARE THE MEN AND WOMEN OF TODAY REALLY INTERESTED IN NAUGHT BUT IN OTHER PEOPLE'S STRUGGLES AND TROUBLES TO GET MARRIED? IS IT NOT FAR MORE IMPORTANT TO KNOW HOW THE MARRIAGE PROBLEM WILL WORK OUT, WHETHER THE PROCESS DESCRIBED TURNED OUT A SUCCESS OR A FAILURE? SUCCESS OR FAILURE IS THE ONLY THING THAT COUNTS—YET WHO CARES?

The novel of today is no book. With a little stretch of the imagination we may call it the beginning of a book, the foreword, so to speak.

A BOOK TO BE A BOOK MUST PAINT LIFE, ITS KERNEL, CORE AND NUCLEUS. There must be marrow and backbone.

The novel, the story, may rise superior to the fairy tale if it deals with real passions and drops—love.

Poetry For Today

A VOICELESS SERMON.

He stands beneath the noonday's
blazing sun,
With head low drooping and the
harness load
Upon his tired back; while from his
neck
The empty feed bag dangles to and
fro.
Long has he stood, a patient, faith-
ful steed.
Flies sting and thirst assails, yet
mindful still
Of slackened rein he stands at call
of him
Who owns his faithful body, every
inch.
And though requited only by the
lash,
Or vicious kick upon his galled side,
Yet with a fortitude that questions
not,
So human oftentimes, that we bow in
shame,
He waits the signal, or the onward
goad.
A brute, we say, and forthwith use
as such.
If manhood gained its measure by
like deeds
As mark this creature, voiceless,
soulless (?), mute.
Methinks the heavenly welkin oft
would ring
When such an one gains entrance to
its joy.

—Helen M. Richardson in Our Dumb Animals.

Weather Report

Washington, August 28.—Ohio and Indiana—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday unsettled; moderate south and southwest winds. Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday probably fair. West Pennsylvania—Probably fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday fair. West Virginia—Fair and somewhat warmer Wednesday. Thursday fair. Lower Michigan—Probably showers and warmer Wednesday. Thursday unsettled, moderate to brisk south winds, becoming variable.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

Observations of the United States weather bureau taken at 8 p. m. Tuesday:		
	Temp.	Weather
Columbus	66	Clear
New York	64	Clear
Albany	64	Clear
Atlantic City	68	Clear
Boston	62	Clear
Buffalo	60	Clear
Chicago	62	Clear
St. Louis	76	Clear
New Orleans	80	Cloudy
Washington	70	Clear
Philadelphia	68	Clear

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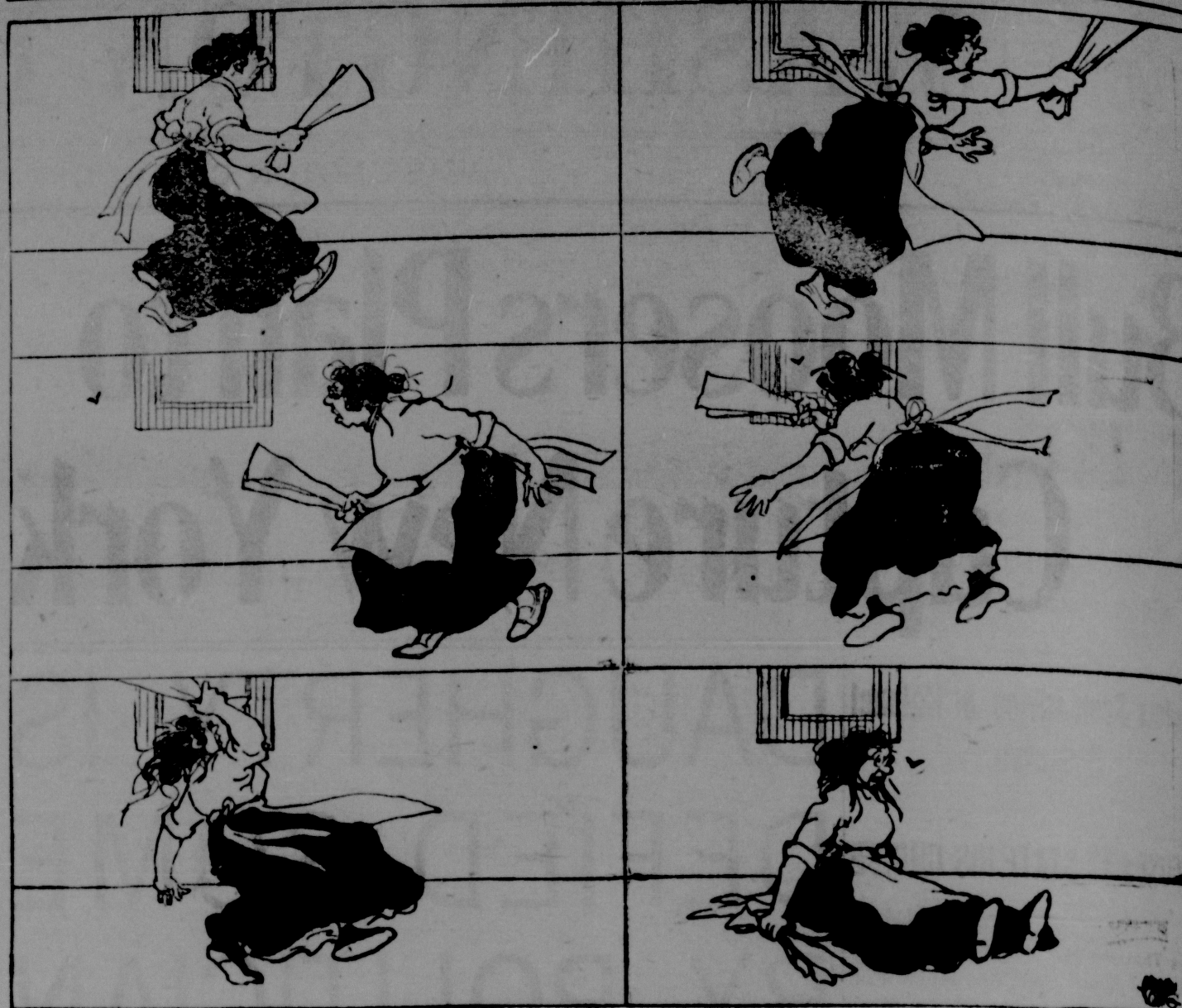
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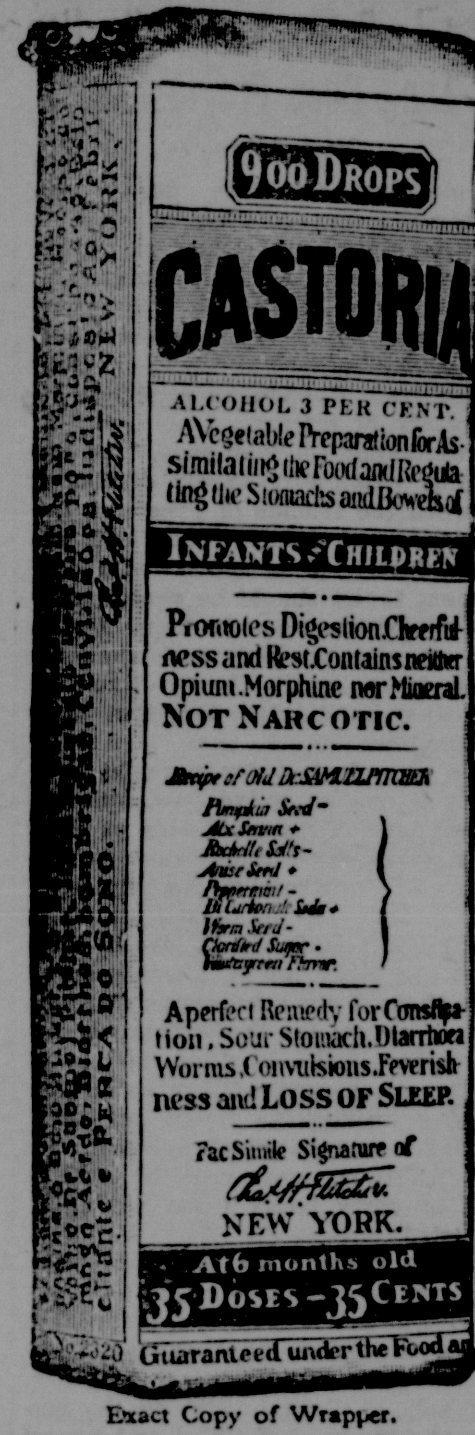
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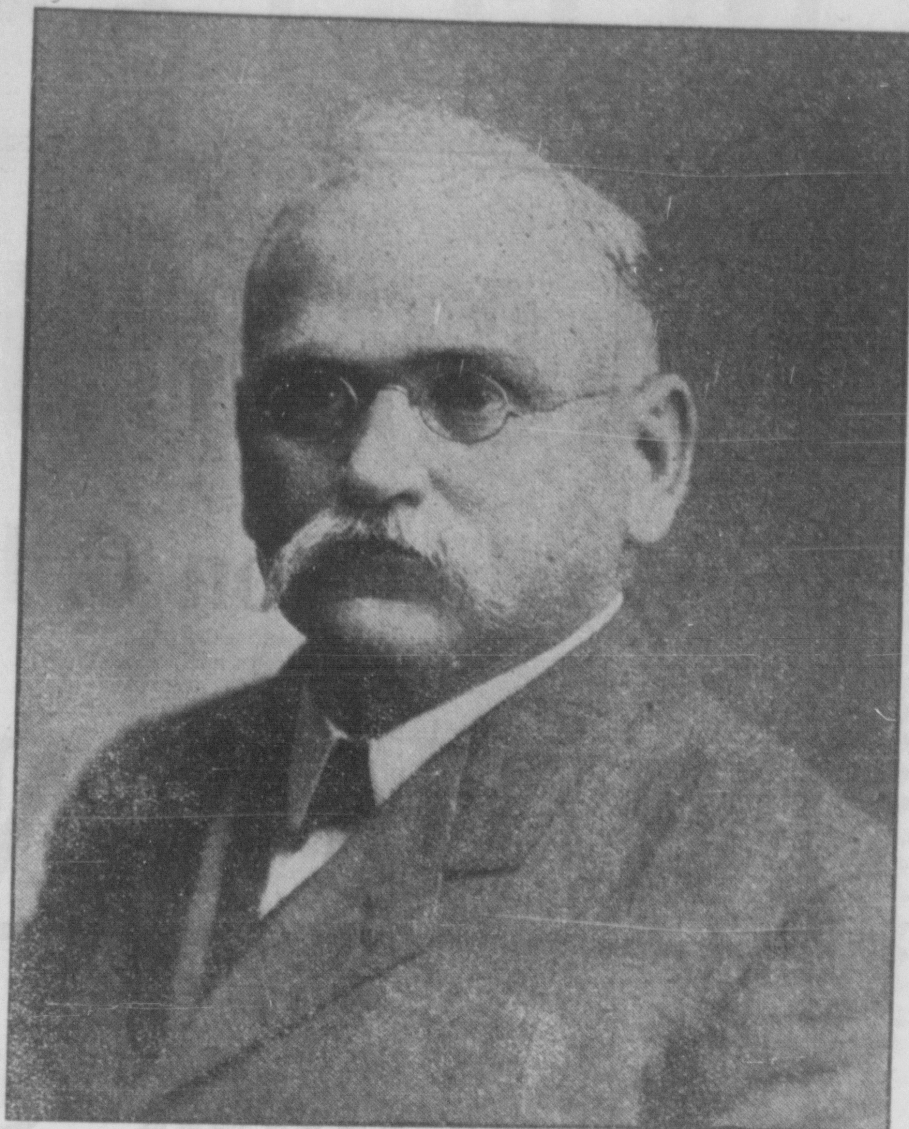
AN ALL IMPORTANT SUBJECT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS DISCUSSED BY DELEGATE JONES

A Number of Prominent Citizens
Attended the Meeting at the
Y. M. C. A. Building Last Night
and Heard a Good Speech.

ANOTHER ADDRESS TO-NIGHT

The Main Portion of the Speech
Is Instructive to Voters and
Will Be Found in the Herald.

HUMPHREY JONES,



Delegate to Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Humphrey Jones, delegate from Fayette county to the Ohio Constitutional convention, delivered an address to a large number of citizens in the Y. M. C. A. building Tuesday night. His remarks received the closest attention which indicated both respect for and appreciation of the speaker, and a knowledge of the great importance of the subject discussed.

Our present constitution in its preamble declares its object to be, to secure the blessings of freedom and to promote our common welfare. Certain rights are declared to be inalienable, that is, rights that cannot or will not be parted with by the people among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety.

It is further declared that, "all political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their EQUAL protection and benefit."

Freedom or liberty, in the sense it is used in our constitution, and in its legal sense, is simply the right of every individual to unrestrained action so long as he does not interfere with like freedom of action on the part of his fellowman. The right to acquire, possess and enjoy property, and to seek and obtain happiness and safety is subject to the same limitation that in so doing we must not interfere with the like rights of our fellowman. Any just government must, therefore, in the language of our constitution be for the EQUAL protection, and EQUAL benefits of all its citizens.

Our present constitution, has two general features:

1. It provides a frame of government consisting of legislative, executive and judicial departments. Through the functions of these three departments the declared subjects of government are accomplished, to wit: our liberty secured and our common welfare protected.

2. All else contained in the constitution is, in some form or other, limitations or restrictions on the powers of these three branches of government. The government is of the people and by the people. These limitations and restrictions are therefore placed upon the action of the people themselves. In other words, our constitution we have said that no matter if every citizen of the state should be in favor of some particular things, those things shall not be done. To illustrate, the right of public assembly, the right to instruct our representatives, to petition for redress of grievances, to bear arms for our defense and security, to have the right to trial by jury, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, freedom of speech and of the press, etc., etc., shall never be denied or taken away from the people; or to put the matter in another form, that the people themselves shall have no right or power to take away these things from themselves so long as the constitution remains unchanged.

There is a government of majorities and it therefore follows that, aside from changes in our frame of government, any change in our constitution will accomplish one of two purposes, (a) either to enlarge the powers of the people and increase the things that they may do or have, or (b) restrict their powers and decrease the number of things they may do or have.

The Fourth Constitutional convention adopted the plan of formulating amendments to the present constitution rather than the plan of formulating an entirely new constitution as was done in the constitutions of 1803 and 1873. Forty-two amendments were adopted by the convention. One only of these amendments repealed entirely sections of the present constitution, namely, No. 31, repealing section 13 of article 8 in

reference to the power, duties and compensation of members of the board of public works, this board being abolished and a superintendent of public works substituted therefor. Twenty-two of the amendments (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39 and 42) make changes in the language of present sections of our constitution and nineteen (5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 26, 27, 28, 32, 37, 38, and 40) add entirely new provisions.

There are only seven of the amendments which can in any sense be said to change our frame of system of government. These are No. 31 abolishing the board of public works, No. 28 abolishing the office of school commissioner, No. 40 providing different forms of government for municipal corporations, Nos. 19, 20 and 21, providing for changes in our judicial system and No. 6 providing for direct legislation by the initiative and referendum.

All the other amendments have the effect either (a) to increase the power that may be exercised by the people or increase the things which they may have or do under our form of government, or (b) diminish the power which may be exercised or the things which may be had.

It occurs to me that it will conduce to clearness to discuss the amendments under this classification.

No. 31 Abolishing Board of Public Works.

We have no public works in Ohio except the canals, which have fallen largely into disuse, and there is no longer any need for retaining these elective officers.

No. 28. Abolishing the Statutory Office of State School Commissioner.

In place thereof there is established the constitutional office of superintendent of public instruction and it is made a branch of the executive department of the government, the officer to be appointed by the governor. The claim is made that the change will tend to take the school system out of politics and clear the way for a much more effective school system in the state.

No. 40. Municipal Corporations.

Under this amendment a very radical change may be made in our system of municipal government. At present all municipalities are governed by a general code. This amendment if adopted, will authorize other different forms of municipal government and such governments to do many things which cannot now be done. Each municipality may if it desires, frame a charter for its government, which shall only after adoption by the voters become effective. The legislature will be authorized to provide for several forms of government for municipalities including what is known as the federal plan, the commission form of government or any other that the legislature may see fit to provide. It also extends the right of municipalities to enact ordinances for their local police, sanitary and other similar regulations subject to the general laws of the state. Municipalities under this amendment may also ac-

quire, conduct, own, lease and operate any or all of their public utilities and may raise the necessary funds above what can be raised by taxes, by mortgage on the utilities. In appropriating private property for public use the municipalities may, under this amendment, appropriate more property than they need for the public improvement, bonds for the excess to be a lien only on the property acquired for the improvement and the excess. The present right of the legislature to limit the amount of taxes that may be levied by the municipalities and the amount of debts that they may incur is retained.

It will be seen that while this amendment authorizes changes in our present form of municipal government, it also has the effect to authorize municipalities to do many things which they cannot do under the present constitution. In other words, it greatly extends and enlarges the things which the citizens of the municipality may do. Boiled down to its briefest statement, three new things are provided for by this amendment:

1. Different forms of municipal government.

2. The right to own and control all public utilities.

3. The right to acquire property adjacent to public improvements for the purpose of protecting said improvements and also that the municipality who by its improvement has added greatly to the value of adjacent property may secure that increased value by reselling the adjacent property.

Nos. 19, 20 and 21. Changing Judicial System.

These three amendments work a considerable change in our system of courts and the administration of justice. At present all cases may be taken through at least three courts, the common pleas, the circuit and supreme court. There are many cases which may start in the probate court, and can then go to the common pleas, circuit and supreme court; also cases may start before a Justice of the Peace and pass through the common pleas, circuit and supreme court. The supreme court is now nearly three years behind with its work so that a case commenced in the common pleas court can hardly, under the most favorable conditions, be finally determined in the supreme court short of three to five years. Delay of justice in many instances amounts to a denial of justice. The controlling principles of these changes in our judicial system is, "one trial and one review." To accomplish this the circuit court is changed to a court of appeals having final jurisdiction in most cases, the cases that may go to the supreme court are limited to those involving construction of the state or federal constitutions, cases arising in the court of appeals and cases of great public or general interest. The court of appeals shall hold at least two sessions each year one of which shall be held in each county of the state and this will en-

able practically all cases to be disposed of each term, as is now done in the circuit court. The expense of litigation will be greatly decreased and the disposition of the cases will be immediately facilitated, so that a litigant can commence his case and have it disposed of by the court of last resort inside of one year in most instances. One judge for each county is also provided, and provision is made that in the small counties, if the people so determine by a vote, the probate court may be consolidated with the common pleas and the probate judge dispensed with. In the large cities having municipal courts, Justices of the Peace are dispensed with as the business done by them can be better taken care of by the municipal courts.

No. 6. Initiative And Referendum.

This amendment provides for law making by direct vote of the people. If three per cent of the voters petition the legislature for a law and the legislature fails to enact it, an additional three per cent of the voters can require the law either in its original form or as amended in the legislature to be submitted to a vote of the people and if more votes are cast in favor of the law than against it, it becomes a law. Ten per cent of the voters can secure the submission to a vote of any constitutional amendment which they may desire and a majority of those voting carries it. Six per cent of the voters can secure a referendum on any law passed by the legislature. One-half of the counties of the state must furnish the signatures of not less than one-half of the designated percentages of electors. This amendment works a very radical change in our form of government. Ours is a government of majorities. A majority of the people elect representatives and no law can be passed except it receives a majority vote in the house and senate and also receive the approval of the governor. Proposed constitutional amendments must receive three-fifths majority in each branch of the legislature and a favorable vote of the majority of all those voting at the election at which it is submitted. Under the Initiative and Referendum, if adopted, a small majority of the voters may enact a law or amend the constitution. Experience has shown that in most cases it is impossible to secure very general interest in measures which are submitted to a vote.

The foregoing are all of the amendments which materially affect our form or frame of government. The other amendments either enlarge or restrict the things that may be done or had under our form of government.

No. 1. Jury Trial.

Our present constitution provides that "the right of trial by jury shall be inviolate." This means the kind of jury that was employed in the administration of justice at the date of the adoption of our first constitution in 1802, which was a jury of twelve men, each one of whom must agree upon the verdict. By this provision the people are precluded from having any other kind of a jury although every citizen in the state might desire to make a change in some respect. The proposed amendment simply authorizes the legislature, if a majority of the people of the state desire it, to provide that a verdict may be rendered by the concurrence of three-fourths of the jury. The provision for unanimity had its origin at a very early time in English jurisprudence and was intended as a protection and safe guard against the exercise of arbitrary power against the citizen when kings and rulers sought wrongfully to deprive the citizen of life, liberty or property. The reason for the requirement has long since disappeared and jury trials are now had simply for the purpose of determining controversies between man and man or between the state and a citizen in which the question involved is whether the citizen has violated one of the laws which he himself has helped to make.

No. 2. Capital Punishment.

This amendment simply provides that the legislature shall not hereafter provide death as a penalty for crime. This is a restriction upon the power of the people. If the amendment is adopted the death penalty can in no instance be inflicted although every citizen of the state might think it wise to so provide.

No. 3. Deposition by State and Comment on Failure of Accused to Testify in Criminal Cases.

At present the defendant in a criminal case can take depositions anywhere, but the state cannot. At present the prosecuting attorney cannot comment upon or refer to the fact that the defendant has not testified in a criminal case, and this it is proposed to change. Both of these provisions are enlargements and extensions of the things that may be done in the trial of a criminal case and are for the purpose of putting the people on the one side on an

equal footing with the defendant in the trial of a criminal case.

No. 4. Suits Against The State.

At present a citizen may not bring suit against the state without a special act of the legislature authorizing it. This amendment simply enlarges the powers of the legislature, or of the people speaking through the legislature and authorizes the legislature to provide for the bringing of suits against the state by a general law.

No. 5. Damage For Wrongful Death.

At present the legislature has power, which it has exercised, to limit the amount of damages recoverable for the wrongful death of another. The purpose of this amendment is to take away that power, or in other words to tie the hands of the legislature, or of the people speaking and acting through its legislature, in this respect. New York and some other states have constitutional provisions similar to this proposed amendment.

No. 7. Investigation by Each House Of General Assembly.

This amendment is simply for the purpose of authorizing each house to do certain things in reference to getting information in reference to proposed legislation and in investigating misconduct of its members, which cannot now be done. It is therefore a manifestly wise enlargement or extension of power and authority.

No. 8. Limiting Veto Power of Governor.

The proposed changes are slight, but are in the line of restricting the veto power of the governor.

No. 9 Mechanics' And Builders' Liens.

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Use the Classified column.

Lion Collars
Oldest Brand In America

YOUR GROCERY BASKET

can be filled for less money with quality groceries at our store than anywhere else in town. See our window for bargain prices on food staples. Don't forget we sell TIP-TOP BREAD, the loaf that "tops off" every meal.

SAM JOHNSTON
Oakland Ave. Bell 391 W. Citizen 3260

Debauchery Of New York Unbelievable

(Continued from Page One.)

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WASHING WITH CLAY.

A savage tribe in Africa daubs cloth with clay, then rubs the dirt out in the river. That's a good deal like using a hunk of yellow soap that is made heavy with rosin and stale grease. The rosin stays in the cloth and keeps some of the dirt with it, and then your clothes look streaky. Easy Task laundry soap—the white soap made of cocoanut oil, borax, naphtha and wholesome tallow—takes the dirt out. That's its business—taking dirt out and driving disease germs away. Twenty-five years of reputation back of it, and still it is but five cents a cake.

Want Ads. are profitable.

AN ALL IMPORTANT SUBJECT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS DISCUSSED BY DELEGATE JONES

A Number of Prominent Citizens
Attended the Meeting at the
Y. M. C. A. Building Last Night
and Heard a Good Speech.

ANOTHER ADDRESS TO-NIGHT

The Main Portion of the Speech
Is Instructive to Voters and
Will Be Found in the Herald.

Mr. Humphrey Jones, delegate from Fayette county to the Ohio Constitutional convention, delivered an address to a large number of citizens in the Y. M. C. A. building Tuesday night. His remarks received the closest attention which indicated both respect for and appreciation of the hearers for the speaker, and a knowledge of the great importance of the subject discussed.

Our present constitution in its preamble declares its object to be, to secure the blessings of freedom and to promote our common welfare. Certain rights are declared to be inalienable, that is, rights that cannot or will not be parted with by the people among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety.

It is further declared that, "all political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their EQUAL protection and benefit."

Freedom or liberty, in the sense it is used in our constitution, and in its legal sense, is simply the right of every individual to unrestrained action so long as he does not interfere with like freedom of action on the part of his fellowman. The right to acquire, possess and enjoy property, and to seek and obtain happiness and safety is subject to the same limitation that in so doing we must not interfere with the like rights of our fellowman. Any just government must, therefore, in the language of our constitution be for the EQUAL protection, and EQUAL benefits of all its citizens.

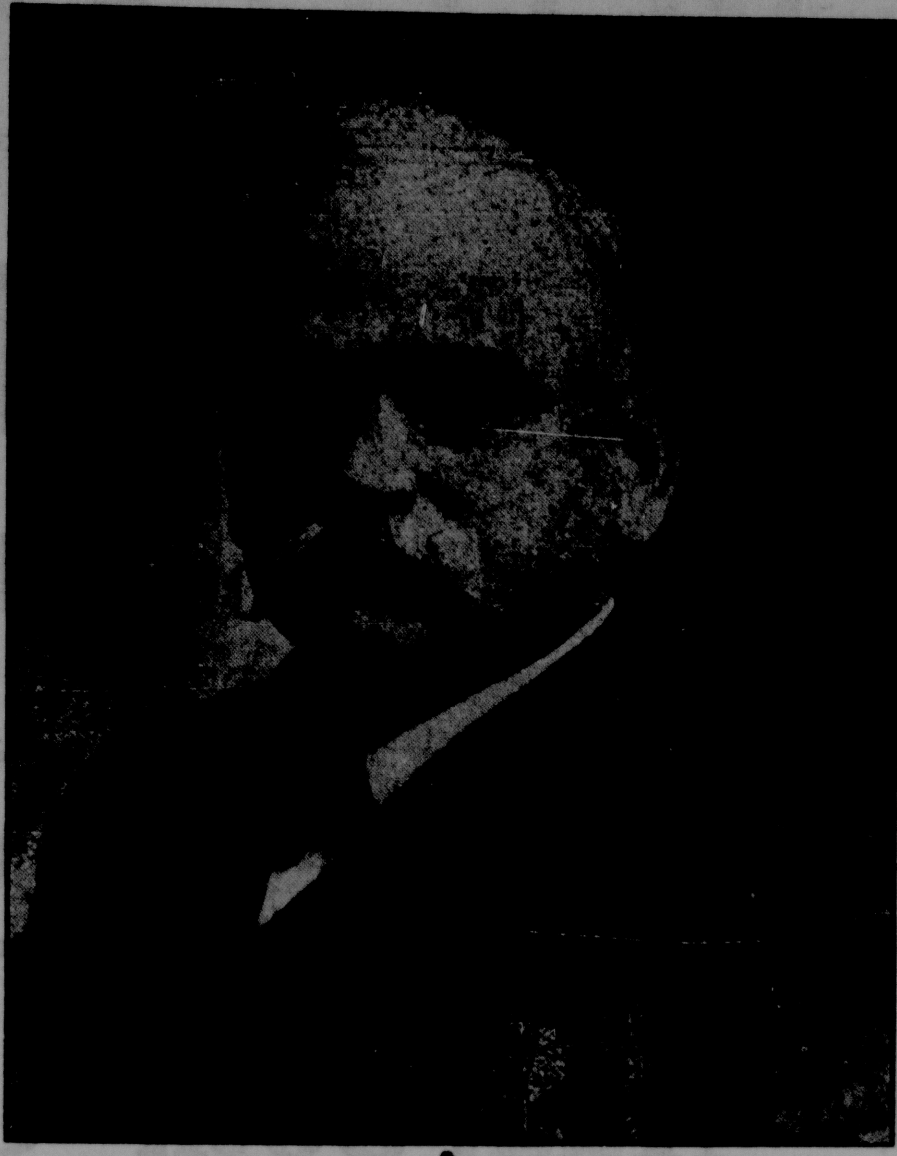
Our present constitution, has two general features:

1. It provides a frame of government consisting of legislative, executive and judicial departments, through the functions of these three departments the declared subjects of government are accomplished, to wit: our liberty secured and our common welfare protected.

2. All else contained in the constitution is, in some form or other, limitations or restrictions on the powers of these three branches of government. The government is of the people and by the people. These limitations and restrictions are therefore placed upon the action of the people themselves. In other words in our constitution we have said that no matter if every citizen of the state should be in favor of some particular things, those things shall not be done. To illustrate, the right of public assembly, the right to instruct our representatives, to petition for redress of grievances, to bear arms for our defense and security, to have the right to trial by jury, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, freedom of speech and of the press, etc., etc., shall never be denied or taken away from the people; nor to put the matter in another form, that the people themselves shall have the right or power to take away these things from themselves so long as the constitution remains unchanged. This is a government of majorities and it therefore follows that, aside from changes in our frame of government, any change in our constitution will accomplish one of two purposes, (a) either to enlarge the powers of the people and increase the things that they may do or have under our form of government, or (b) restrict their powers and decrease the number of things they may do or have.

The Fourth Constitutional convention adopted the plan of formulating amendments to the present constitution rather than the plan of formulating an entirely new constitution as was done in the constitutions of 1803 and 1873. Forty-two amendments were adopted by the convention. One only of these amendments amended entirely sections of the present constitution, namely, No. 31, relating section 13 of article 8 in

HUMPHREY JONES,



Delegate to Constitutional Convention.

reference to the power, duties and compensation of members of the board of public works, this board being abolished and a superintendent of public works substituted therefor. Twenty-two of the amendments (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39 and 42) make changes in the language of present sections of our constitution and nineteen (5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 26, 27, 28, 32, 37, 38, and 40) add entirely new provisions.

There are only seven of the amendments which can in any sense be said to change our frame of system of government. These are No. 31 abolishing the board of public works, No. 28 abolishing the office of school commissioner, No. 40 providing different forms of government for municipal corporations, Nos. 19, 20 and 21, providing for changes in our judicial system and No. 6 providing for direct legislation by the initiative and referendum.

All the other amendments have the effect either (a) to increase the power that may be exercised by the people or increase the things which they may have or do under our form of government, or (b) diminish the power which may be exercised or the things which may be had.

It occurs to me that it will conduce to clearness to discuss the amendments under this classification.

No. 31 Abolishing Board of Public Works.

We have no public works in Ohio except the canals, which have fallen largely into disuse, and there is no longer any need for retaining these elective officers.

No. 28. Abolishing the Statutory Office of State School Commissioner.

In place thereof there is established the constitutional office of superintendent of public instruction and it is made a branch of the executive department of the government, the officer to be appointed by the governor. The claim is made that the change will tend to take the school system out of politics and clear the way for a much more effective school system in the state.

No. 40. Municipal Corporations.

Under this amendment a very radical change may be made in our system of municipal government. At present all municipalities are governed by a general code. This amendment if adopted, will authorize other different forms of municipal government and such governments to do many things which cannot now be done. Each municipality may if it desires, frame a charter for its government, which shall only after adoption by the voters become effective. The legislature will be authorized to provide for several forms of government for municipalities including what is known as the federal plan, the commission form of government or any other that the legislature may see fit to provide. It also extends the right of municipalities to enact ordinances for their local police, sanitary and other similar regulations subject to the general laws of the state. Municipalities under this amendment may also ac-

quire, conduct, own, lease and operate any or all of their public utilities and may raise the necessary funds above what can be raised by taxes, by mortgage on the utilities. In appropriating private property for public use the municipalities may, under this amendment, appropriate more property than they need for the public improvement, bonds for the excess to be a lien only on the property acquired for the improvement and the excess. The present right of the legislature to limit the amount of taxes that may be levied by the municipalities and the amount of debts that they may incur is retained.

It will be seen that while this amendment authorizes changes in our present form of municipal government, it also has the effect to authorize municipalities to do many things which they cannot do under the present constitution. In other words, it greatly extends and enlarges the things which the citizens of the municipality may do. Boiled down to its briefest statement, three new things are provided for by this amendment:

1. Different forms of municipal government.
2. The right to own and control all public utilities.
3. The right to acquire property adjacent to public improvements for the purpose of protecting said improvements and also that the municipality who by its improvement has added greatly to the value of adjacent property may secure that increased value by reselling the adjacent property.

Nos. 19, 20 and 21. Changing Judicial System.

These three amendments work a considerable change in our system of courts and the administration of justice. At present all cases may be taken through at least three courts, the common pleas, the circuit and supreme court. There are many cases which may start in the probate court, and then go to the common pleas, circuit and supreme court; also cases may start before a Justice of the Peace and pass through the common pleas, circuit and supreme court. The supreme court is now nearly three years behind with its work so that a case commenced in the common pleas court can hardly, under the most favorable conditions, be finally determined in the supreme court short of three to five years. Delay of justice in many instances amounts to a denial of justice. The controlling principles of these changes in our judicial system is, "one trial and one review." To accomplish this the circuit court is changed to a court of appeals having final jurisdiction in most cases, the cases that may go to the supreme court are limited to those involving construction of the state or federal constitutions, cases arising in the court of appeals and cases of great public or general interest. The court of appeals shall hold at least two sessions each year one of which shall be held in each county of the state and this will en-

able practically all cases to be disposed of each term, as is now done in the circuit court. The expense of litigation will be greatly decreased and the disposition of the cases will be immediately facilitated, so that a litigant can commence his case and have it disposed of by the court of last resort inside of one year in most instances. One judge for each county is also provided, and provision is made that in the small counties, if the people so determine by a vote, the probate court may be consolidated with the common pleas and the probate judge dispensed with. In the large cities having municipal courts, Justices of the Peace are dispensed with as the business done by them can be better taken care of by the municipal courts.

No. 6. Initiative And Referendum.

This amendment provides for law making by direct vote of the people. If three per cent of the voters petition the legislature for a law and the legislature fails to enact it, an additional three per cent of the voters can require the law either in its original form or as amended in the legislature to be submitted to a vote of the people and if more votes are cast in favor of the law than against it, it becomes a law. Ten per cent of the voters can secure the submission to a vote of any constitutional amendment which they may desire and a majority of those voting carries it. Six per cent of the voters can secure a referendum on any law passed by the legislature. One-half of the counties of the state must furnish the signatures of not less than one-half of the designated percentages of electors. This amendment works a very radical change in our form of government. Ours is a government of majorities. A majority of the people elect representatives and no law can be passed except it receives a majority vote in the house and senate and also receive the approval of the governor. Proposed constitutional amendments must receive three-fifths majority in each branch of the legislature and a favorable vote of the majority of all those voting at the election at which it is submitted. Under the Initiative and Referendum, if adopted, a small majority of the voters may enact a law or amend the constitution. Experience has shown that in most cases it is impossible to secure very general interest in measures which are submitted to a vote.

The foregoing are all of the amendments which materially affect our form or frame of government. The other amendments either enlarge or restrict the things that may be done or had under our form of government.

No. 1. Jury Trial.

Our present constitution provides that "the right of trial by jury shall be inviolate." This means the kind of jury that was employed in the administration of justice at the date of the adoption of our first constitution in 1802, which was a jury of twelve men, each one of whom must agree upon the verdict. By this provision the people are precluded from having any other kind of a jury although every citizen in the state might desire to make a change in some respect. The proposed amendment simply authorizes the legislature, if a majority of the people of the state desire it, to provide that a verdict may be rendered by the concurrence of three-fourths of the jury. The provision for unanimity had its origin at a very early time in English jurisprudence and was intended as a protection and safe guard against the exercise of arbitrary power against the citizen when kings and rulers sought wrongfully to deprive the citizen of life, liberty or property. The reason for the requirement has long since disappeared and jury trials are now had simply for the purpose of determining controversies between man and man or between the state and a citizen in which the question involved is whether the citizen has violated one of the laws which he himself has helped to make.

No. 2. Capital Punishment.

This amendment simply provides that the legislature shall not hereafter provide death as a penalty for crime. This is a restriction upon the power of the people. If the amendment is adopted the death penalty can in no instance be inflicted although every citizen of the state might think it wise to so provide.

No. 3. Deposition by State and Comment on Failure of Accused to Testify in Criminal Cases.

At present the defendant in a criminal case can take depositions anywhere, but the state cannot. At present the prosecuting attorney cannot comment upon or refer to the fact that the defendant has not testified in a criminal case, and this it is proposed to change. Both of these provisions are enlargements and extensions of the things that may be done in the trial of a criminal case and are for the purpose of putting the people on the one side on an

equal footing with the defendant in the trial of a criminal case.

No. 4. Suits Against The State.
At present a citizen may not bring suit against the state without a special act of the legislature authorizing it. This amendment simply enlarges the powers of the legislature, or of the people speaking through the legislature and authorizes the legislature to provide for the bringing of suits against the state by a general law.

No. 5. Damage For Wrongful Death.

At present the legislature has power, which it has exercised, to limit the amount of damages recoverable for the wrongful death of another. The purpose of this amendment is to take away that power, or in other words to tie the hands of the legislature, or of the people speaking and acting through its legislature, in this respect. New York and some other states have constitutional provisions similar to this proposed amendment.

No. 7. Investigation by Each House Of General Assembly.

This amendment is simply for the purpose of authorizing each house to do certain things in reference to getting information in reference to proposed legislation and in investigating misconduct of its members, which cannot now be done. It is therefore a manifestly wise enlargement or extension of power and authority.

No. 8. Limiting Veto Power of Governor.

The proposed changes are slight, but are in the line of restricting the veto power of the governor.

No. 9 Mechanics' And Builders' Liens.

The official explanation of this amendment does not, in my judgment, adequately explain its purpose and object. Our present constitution has nothing on the subject of mechanics' and builders' liens. The power of the legislature to enact laws providing for liens is therefore limited but other provisions of the constitution, namely, those securing the right of contract, the right to hold and enjoy property, and the right to not be deprived of property except by due process of law. Twice the legislature of Ohio has enacted a lien law which gave every material man a lien on the building although he may have had no contract with the owner of the building to furnish the material, and although the owner of the building may not have known that he furnished the material to the principal contractor. In each instance our supreme court declared these lien laws to be in conflict with the constitutional provisions just referred to, and therefore invalid. The purpose of this amendment is to enlarge the powers of the legislature over the subject of mechanics' and builders' liens so that it may enact the kind of laws just referred to which have been declared unconstitutional. It is fair to say that in several of the states similar laws have been enacted under constitutions similar to ours, and have been upheld by their courts of last resort. The supreme court of the United States has also held that such laws were valid. It is not likely however, that our supreme court would change its views upon the subject, notwithstanding the different views held by other courts in different states and the United States supreme court, hence this proposed amendment. If the kind of lien laws which it authorizes is reenacted it will throw upon the owner of property the duty of knowing who furnishes all the labor and material for his building and of seeing that it is paid for, without reference to the amount he may owe or may have paid to the principal contractor.

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Debauchery Of New York Unbelievable

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Want Ads. are profitable.

FREIGHT WRECK TIES UP BOTH DIVISIONS OF B. & O.

Fast Trains Compelled to Detour Because of Wreck at Hills Station, Where Dozen Freight Cars Pile Up Tuesday Evening. Special Trains Loaded to Steps With State Fair Visitors.

The B. & O. schedule was all broken up Tuesday night and Wednesday morning by a disastrous freight wreck at Hills Station, near Loveland, where a half score or more of freight cars left the track while going down grade, tore up a quarter of a mile of track and part of the cars were smashed into kindling wood.

At the point where the wreck occurred the main line as well as the Midland Division of the B. & O. was completely tied up, and the wrecking crews were rushed to the scene and worked all night and well into the morning before the wreck was cleared away. It was late Wednesday forenoon before the regular schedule could be observed.

The 11:06 p. m. train Tuesday night was detoured via Xenia and London over the Pennsylvania lines, while 102 came into this city over the Pennsylvania road, and 105 transferred to the Pennsylvania at this point and continued the journey. The trains were compelled to go much slower than usual because of the heavy coaches and engines of the B. & O., the Pennsylvania not yet being equipped for heavy engines.

A train was made up here and made the trip to Blanchester over the B. & O. while the special trains bearing the State Fair crowds came in from Blanchester.

These last mentioned trains contained 14 coaches, and each coach was taxed to its utmost capacity with people bound for the State Fair.

At this point 302 tickets were sold for Columbus on the early trains, while 180 were sold at Sabina. The Wednesday crowd is said to have been a record breaker from both points.

Scalp Falls Over Forehead

A serious accident occurred on the James Sexton farm near Sedalia a few days ago when Martin Sexton was accidentally struck on the head with a hoe in the hands of his brother, Charles Sexton.

The two boys were digging potatoes, and Martin was stooping over, when Charles struck a hard blow in an endeavor to open up a hill of potatoes. His brother was nearer than he thought and the keen blade of the hoe struck Martin on top of the head, laying the scalp open for several inches, and it dropped down over his forehead.

The lad was quickly covered with blood, and a hurry call was sent for Dr. E. B. Meade, of Sedalia, who dressed the wound, taking several stitches to close it.

WATCH TOMORROW MORNING. For the Saturday Evening Post boy. Special features in this week's issue.

THE OLD RELIABLE STILL IN THE LEAD

Best Eastern shore sweet potatoes, 3c per lb. Best Irish potatoes, 25c per peck. Our corn is of the finest and tenderest coming to market. Great big ears 1c each. Spanish onions, home-grown onions, peaches, bananas and oranges. Will have green cucumber pickles. Delaware canteloupes and lima beans in the morning.

The Old Reliable Cash Grocers. Both phones No 77.

J. W. DUFFEE & CO.

When Family Washing is Returned from Our Laundry

and you unpack the clothes, you realize for the first time how very satisfactory and convenient our service is. You'll find the clothes all washed clean and made clear, bright and white. You find pieces requiring it starched properly. You find the underclothing nicely folded and ready to wear without ironing. You find the flat pieces ironed with a fine finish and neatly folded, ready for use.

The service costs but 6c a pound—try it next week.

Rothrock's Laundry
216 E. Court St. Both Phones. WE USE SOFT WATER

Motorcyclists Hurt Near Milledgeville

Emmett Haines, of Sabina, and Fred Cole, of the same place, escaped death in a miraculous manner while running at high speed on a motorcycle near Milledgeville, and while in the act of trying to dodge a dog which bounded into the road.

The dog was directly in the path of the machine, and in turning to one side the motorcycle struck a rut and machine and riders were hurled into the ditch. Haines suffered a compound fracture of the right leg, one break being near the ankle and the other near the knee. He will probably be a cripple for life.

Dr. West rendered assistance to the young men, as Cole was also badly used up but no bones broken. Both are thankful that they escaped with their lives.

Could Enjoy Herself More

They were standing near one of the sidewalk pop-corn vendors where the delicious odor of popping corn filled the night air. Each appeared greatly embarrassed, and it was a self-evident fact that they were brand new sweethearts who had dropped into town to see the sights.

After standing together for 10 minutes with not a word spoken, the girl shyly glanced at her companion and remarked: "Gee! don't that pop-corn smell good?" "Yep, rather," was the reply. After another lapse of silence the girl again said: "How awfully good that pop-corn smells!" Wishing to prove that his heart was in the right place the youngster gave his sweetheart a sickly grin and said: "Let's walk over closer, and you kin smell it better."

COKE.

The best by test.

Otto Crusher Coke. We have the exclusive sale. A car just received. A. THORNTON & SON.

Want Ads. are profitable

Official Order To Close Office

Postmaster Culhan has received the official order to close the local postoffice on Sundays, and the order is effective at once, so that next Sunday no mail will be distributed from the carriers' window, or placed in the boxes.

All mail with the exception of special delivery letters will remain dead in the office until Monday morning.

A number of business men when interviewed as to their opinion of closing the office on Sundays, expressed great surprise that such a law had been enacted, and practically all who receive Sunday mail were considerably aroused over the closing, and did not hesitate to say so.

The order affects every first and second class office in the United States.

Dr. C. H. Ellsworth, Dentist, 16 Baldwin St., Rochester N. Y. says Foley Kidney Pills gave him immediate relief and strengthened him wonderfully. "For some time past I have been bothered with weak kidneys and bladder trouble. Irregular action, pain and dizzy spells all troubled me. Foley Kidney Pills gave me immediate relief and strengthened me wonderfully. I am pleased to recommend their use." Foley Kidney Pills are specially prepared for kidney and bladder ailments, and are always effective for rheumatism backache, weak back and lumbago. Blackmer and Tanquary.

Water Question Still Unsettled

The London (Ohio) council is still wrestling with the problem of purchasing the water works plant, which is owned by the same company that owns the Washington plant, but although the matter has been up for something like one year, the town has been unable to have the company name an appraiser as called for in the franchise of the concern.

A schedule of prices was submitted at the last council meeting, and application made for a 10-year contract, but this was given the cold shoulder. An effort is now being made to have the water company officials appear in council and talk business.

Ask for Diamond Joe Cigar, 5c.

Some Hope Entertained For Sunday Lock-box Mail

A special dispatch from Washington, D. C., gives rise to the belief that the original orders issued by the Postmaster General will be differently interpreted than at first, or may be revoked and another relating to the Sunday closing of all postoffices, issued.

Under the present order no mail except special delivery letters is to be distributed, but a broader view has been taken by the Postmaster General, and in the following special dispatch it will be seen that owners of lock boxes are to receive mail. The dispatch says:

"Plans were perfected by Postmaster General Hitchcock yesterday whereby the administration of the new law prohibiting the delivery of mail on Sundays will have no serious effect upon the handling of important mail matter.

Holders of lock boxes at first and second class postoffices will have access to them as usual, although no mail deliveries will be made by carriers on the street or at postoffice windows. Mail for hotel guests and newspapers will be delivered to them through their lock boxes by a simple arrangement of having that mail assorted on railway mail cars before it reaches its destination.

Such mail will be regarded as transient matter, and will be distributed immediately upon its arrival at the offices of destination.

thus practically insuring a speedier delivery to the addresses than heretofore has been the case.

This distribution will require a minimum of Sunday work, and the distribution of other mail received on Sunday will be made after midnight of Sunday so that it may be delivered by the carriers on their first tour on Monday.

After all day conferences with the experts of his department, Postmaster General Hitchcock last night issued a statement explanatory of his administration of the new law. His assurance is that there will be no embarrassment to the business public, and that through the arrangements he outlines urgent mail matter will reach its destination promptly. Orders necessary to carry Mr. Hitchcock's plans into effect will be issued immediately.

Plans to put into operation the new parcels post system are to be discussed today by postoffice officials and Senator Bourne, chairman of the senate postoffice committee. It is said no time can be lost in the preliminary work if the system is to be ready for operation on January 1, the date set in the law.

Work will be started at once on the investigations assigned to joint commissions of the house and senate.

WALSTON—NOBLE.

Mr. Denny C. Walston and Miss Verne Noble were united in marriage Wednesday morning at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Klever in this city, Rev. F. M. Moore, of Bloomingburg officiating.

Mr. Walston has been one of Fayette's most able school teachers for a number of years, and has made his home in Bloomingburg. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Noble of near Bloomingburg.

They were accompanied to this city by Rev. Moore and after securing the license were invited to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Klever where the ceremony took place, after which Mr. and Mrs. Walston left on a short wedding tour.

PUBLIC MEETING

AT

Y. M. C. A. GYMNASIUM

Washington C. H., Ohio,

FRIDAY NIGHT,

Aug. 30th--8 P. M.

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Amendments to Constitution

and will also be pleased to answer any questions concerning Amendments.

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ADMISSION---FREE

FREIGHT WRECK TIES UP BOTH DIVISIONS OF B. & O.

Fast Trains Compelled to Detour Because of Wreck at Hills Station, Where Dozen Freight Cars Pile Up Tuesday Evening. Special Trains Loaded to Steps With State Fair Visitors.

The B. & O. schedule was all broken up Tuesday night and Wednesday morning by a disastrous freight wreck at Hills Station, near Loveland, where a half score or more of freight cars left the track while going down grade, tore up a quarter of a mile of track and part of the cars were smashed into kindling wood.

At the point where the wreck occurred the main line as well as the Midland Division of the B. & O. was completely tied up, and the wrecking crews were rushed to the scene and worked all night and well into the morning before the wreck was cleared away. It was late Wednesday forenoon before the regular schedule could be observed.

The 11:06 p. m. train Tuesday night was detoured via Xenia and London over the Pennsylvania lines, while 102 came into this city over the Pennsylvania road, and 105 transferred to the Pennsylvania at this point and continued the journey. The trains were compelled to go much slower than usual because of the heavy coaches and engines of the B. & O., the Pennsylvania not yet being equipped for heavy engines.

A train was made up here and made the trip to Blanchester over the B. & O. while the special trains bearing the State Fair crowds came in from Blanchester.

These last mentioned trains contained 14 coaches, and each coach was taxed to its utmost capacity with people bound for the State Fair.

At this point 302 tickets were sold for Columbus on the early trains, while 180 were sold at Sabina. The Wednesday crowd is said to have been a record breaker from both points.

Scalp Falls Over Forehead

A serious accident occurred on the James Sexton farm near Sedalia a few days ago when Martin Sexton was accidentally struck on the head with a hoe in the hands of his brother, Charles Sexton.

The two boys were digging potatoes, and Martin was stooping over, when Charles struck a hard blow in an endeavor to open up a hill of potatoes. His brother was nearer than he thought and the keen blade of the hoe struck Martin on top of the head, laying the scalp open for several inches, and it dropped down over his forehead.

The lad was quickly covered with blood, and a hurry call was sent for Dr. E. B. Meade, of Sedalia, who dressed the wound, taking several stitches to close it.

WATCH TOMORROW MORNING. For the Saturday Evening Post boy. Special features in this week's issue.

THE OLD RELIABLE STILL IN THE LEAD

Best Eastern shore sweet potatoes, 3c per lb. Best Irish potatoes, 25c per peck. Our corn is of the finest and tenderest coming to market. Great big ears 1c each. Spanish onions, home-grown onions, peaches, bananas and oranges. Will have green cucumber pickles. Delaware canteloupes and Lima beans in the morning.

The Old Reliable Cash Grocers. Both phones No 77. J. W. DUFFEE & CO.

Motorcyclists Hurt Near Milledgeville

Emmett Haines, of Sabina, and Fred Cole, of the same place, escaped death in a miraculous manner while running at high speed on a motorcycle near Milledgeville, and while in the act of trying to dodge a dog which bounded into the road.

The dog was directly in the path of the machine, and in turning to one side the motorcycle struck a rut and machine and riders were hurled into the ditch. Haines suffered a compound fracture of the right leg, one break being near the ankle and the other near the knee. He will probably be a cripple for life.

Dr. West rendered assistance to the young men, as Cole was also badly used up but no bones broken. Both are thankful that they escaped with their lives.

Could Enjoy Herself More

They were standing near one of the sidewalk pop-corn vendors where the delicious odor of popping corn filled the night air. Each appeared greatly embarrassed, and it was a self-evident fact that they were brand new sweethearts who had dropped into town to see the sights.

After standing together for 10 minutes with not a word spoken, the girl shyly glanced at her companion and remarked: "Gee! don't that pop-corn smell good?" "Yep, rather," was the reply. After another lapse of silence the girl again said: "How awfully good that pop-corn smells!" Wishing to prove that his heart was in the right place the youngster gave his sweetheart a sickly grin and said: "Let's walk over closer, and you kin smell it better."

COKE.

The best by test. Otto Crusher Coke. We have the exclusive sale. A car just received. A. THORNTON & SON.

Want Ads. are profitable

Official Order To Close Office

Postmaster Culhan has received the official order to close the local postoffice on Sundays, and the order is effective at once, so that next Sunday no mail will be distributed from the carriers' window, or placed in the boxes.

All mail with the exception of special delivery letters will remain dead in the office until Monday morning.

A number of business men when interviewed as to their opinion of closing the office on Sundays, expressed great surprise that such a law had been enacted, and practically all who receive Sunday mail were considerably aroused over the closing, and did not hesitate to say so.

The order affects every first and second class office in the United States.

Dr. C. H. Ellsworth, Dentist, 16 Baldwin St., Rochester N. Y. says Foley Kidney Pills gave him immediate relief and strengthened him wonderfully. "For some time past I have been bothered with weak kidneys and bladder trouble. Irregular action, pain and dizzy spells all troubled me. Foley Kidney Pills gave me immediate relief and strengthened me wonderfully. I am pleased to recommend their use." Foley Kidney Pills are specially prepared for kidney and bladder ailments, and are always effective for rheumatism, backache, weak back and lumbago. Blackmer and Tanquary.

Water Question Still Unsettled

The London (Ohio) council is still wrestling with the problem of purchasing the water works plant, which is owned by the same company that owns the Washington plant, but although the matter has been up for something like one year, the town has been unable to have the company name an appraiser as called for in the franchise of the concern.

A schedule of prices was submitted at the last council meeting, and application made for a 10-year contract, but this was given the cold shoulder. An effort is now being made to have the water company officials appear in council and talk business.

Ask for Diamond Joe Cigar, 5c.

Some Hope Entertained For Sunday Lock-box Mail

A special dispatch from Washington, D. C., gives rise to the belief that the original orders issued by the Postmaster General will be differently interpreted than at first, or may be revoked and another relating to the Sunday closing of all postoffices, issued.

Under the present order no mail except special delivery letters is to be distributed, but a broader view has been taken by the Postmaster General, and in the following special dispatch it will be seen that owners of lock boxes are to receive mail. The dispatch says:

"Plans were perfected by Postmaster General Hitchcock yesterday whereby the administration of the new law prohibiting the delivery of mail on Sundays will have no serious effect upon the handling of important mail matter.

Holders of lock boxes at first and second class postoffices will have access to them as usual, although no mail deliveries will be made by carriers on the street or at postoffice windows. Mail for hotel guests and newspapers will be delivered to them through their lock boxes by a simple arrangement of having that mail assorted on railway mail cars before it reaches its destination.

Such mail will be regarded as transient matter, and will be distributed immediately upon its arrival at the offices of destination.

thus practically insuring a speedier delivery to the addresses than heretofore has been the case.

This distribution will require a minimum of Sunday work, and the distribution of other mail received on Sunday will be made after midnight of Sunday so that it may be delivered by the carriers on their first tour on Monday.

After all day conferences with the experts of his department, Postmaster General Hitchcock last night issued a statement explanatory of his administration of the new law. His assurance is that there will be no embarrassment to the business public, and that through the arrangements he outlines urgent mail matter will reach its destination promptly. Orders necessary to carry Mr. Hitchcock's plans into effect will be issued immediately.

Plans to put into operation the new parcels post system are to be discussed today by postoffice officials and Senator Bourne, chairman of the senate postoffice committee. It is said no time can be lost in the preliminary work if the system is to be ready for operation on January 1, the date set in the law.

Work will be started at once on the investigations assigned to joint commissions of the house and senate.

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and you unpack the clothes, you realize for the first time how very satisfactory and convenient our service is. You'll find the clothes all washed clean and made clear, bright and white. You find pieces requiring it starched properly. You find the underclothing nicely folded and ready to wear without ironing. You find the flat pieces ironed with a fine finish and neatly folded, ready for use.

The service costs but 6c a pound—try it next week.

Rothrock's Laundry
216 E. Court St. Both Phones. WE USE SOFT WATER

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Never before has the style, fabrics and trimmings been so pretty as for this season and my collection is well worthy of your inspection.

Superior Quality, Correct Style Artistic Workmanship, and Perfect Fit are fully guaranteed.

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It is claimed that Mr. Persinger signed the petition for oil, but refused to pay more than half of the amount when it was due, tendering his check for half of the amount, and this was rejected.

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FOR YOUR Summer Supper

you will enjoy thoroughly those appetizing dishes, ready to eat, of which there are so many. Perhaps you don't really know how many such dishes there are. You'll be surprised if you have never looked it up. Drop in, and let us show you. We're always looking out for new things in our buying, and it's little wonder our customers are not able to keep up with us. Here are just a few ideas:

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6 medium sized fish skinned cleaned and bones removed, packed in pure olive oil; the daintiest little sardine you ever tasted.

20c the tin

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Caught off the coast of California; looks and tastes like the breast of a chicken; no skin, no bones. Ask for descriptive folder.

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The Case Book of a Private Detective

True Narratives of Interesting Cases by a Former Operative of the William J. Burns Detective Agency

By DAVID CORNELL

(Copyright by the International Press Bureau.)

A MADE TO ORDER BANK BURGLARY

How a Vault and a Reputation Were Shattered by Too Much Dynamite

"The Wellton Community bank, of Wellton, N. Y., was robbed by safe-blowers last night. Nitroglycerin was used to open the bank vault, with disastrous results to one of the robbers, who was blown to pieces by the explosion. His confederates successfully looted the bank and obtained \$85,000 in cash."

This little item carried by the various New York papers was the genesis of my connection with the great Wellton Community bank robbery. A few hours after the papers carrying the news were on the street I was on my way to Wellton, ordered by the Burns agency to investigate the case as a representative of the National Bankers' Protective association.

As the reader probably is not familiar with the Wellton community it is necessary to delay my story a trifle in order that the situation may be made more clear. This community is one of several of the sort that may be found in southern New York and northern Pennsylvania. It was founded about 1840 by an Englishman named Wellton, who was in his own way a seeker after a modern Utopia. Wellton believed that our whole system of living in cities, crowded and uncomfortable, or in country districts, isolated and lonesome, was all wrong. He believed that the small community, fifty families, for instance, gathered around a common center, and yet not gathered so closely together as to make an actual town, was the ideal, as well as the practical way, for mankind to dwell. He had made something of a fortune in the mill business in England. Unable to put into practice in that country his novel idea, he came to America and, after considerable searching, fixed upon the rich farming valley in southern New York as the spot most favorable for the location of the Wellton community. There he brought together about thirty families, bringing most of them from his native land, England. He established a co-operative store, a blacksmith shop, a school, a church, a mill, in fact, everything needed to supply the welfare of an agricultural community—including the Wellton Community bank. This bank, while it was owned and patronized mainly by the people of the community, was chartered and managed as any small country bank would be. Wellton had conducted its affairs himself at first. At his death it had passed to his son so far as management was concerned, though the title remained in the community. Wellton's son had continued the banking business as successfully as his father had done before him, and the bank was as prosperous and sound as a small bank possibly could be. It had never become a power, but on the other hand, it had never been in trouble once during its whole existence.

Wellton's son had died a few years before the robbery occurred, and the management thereupon had passed into the hands of Giles, the cashier. He had done fully as well by the bank as the Welltons had, and the community had trusted its money to the bank's care as implicitly as ever. The bank had proved time and again that it was panic-proof; but it wasn't burglar-proof. After over sixty-five years of successful operation it had been cleaned out by the conventional accident of safe-blowing. Altogether it was a remarkable situation.

I found the little place in the greatest stir of its history when I alighted from the accommodation train that carried me from the nearest city up the spur to Wellton community. There wasn't much of a town at Wellton, only a few stores, offices, warehouses and houses strung along the road in the center of the farms of the valley. The bank was a neat, old gray-stone building that occupied a position of honor in the middle of it all. It was a compact, sturdy looking building, obviously built with a view to guarding as well as possible whatever might be kept inside. Around the building were gathered most of the people of the community. The rest of them were buzzing around the undertaker's shop across the road, where the body of the slain safe-blower lay for the present. The county sheriff and the coroner were doing their respective duties in assertive fashion, and the people had to content themselves with standing and looking at the outsiders of the buildings containing the objects that had aroused their curiosity. They were the most shocked and horror-stricken group that I had seen for a long time. It was the first real crime of any importance that had ever been committed in the valley within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and the community was so awed by the shock of it that there was scarcely a thought left in the whole crowd.

I went to the bank first and my card let me in past the sheriff's deputy. I was received by Mr. Giles, the president of the bank, and the board of directors, who were assembled in the banking room. They were glad to see me. This was something altogether

out of their line, and they were relieved to have some one arrive on whom they could unload the burden of their worry.

"I had feared for years that it was coming," said Giles. "Every night for the last twenty years that I have looked up that old-fashioned vault I have said to myself: 'What would happen if a safe-blower knew what a weak door stands between this bank's money and a robber?' I have recommended time after time the installation of new vaults, but you gentlemen of the directorate have seen fit to believe that economy should continue to be our watchword. Far be it from me to pretend to criticize, but there might be a different tale to tell this morning if there had been a modern vault in this bank."

"Oh, well," said one of the directors, "I suppose these safe-blowers could get into any kind of a safe, couldn't they, Mr. Cornell?"

"Some of them can," I replied. "It depends on their skill. Suppose we take a look at the safe."

Giles promptly led us into the rear room, where the vault was located. I never have seen a vault or safe that had been used more roughly than the one that now was before my eyes. In the language of the profession, it had been "all shot to pieces." The door had been cracked and torn and twisted and flung across the room. Pieces of bolts, bars and iron were lying all over. It was impossible to tell what kind of a door it had been that looked in the Wellton community's money, so shattered was it. An enormous amount of horse blankets had been used to muffle the sound of the explosion.

"A big charge," I said; "a desperately big charge. They must have wanted to make sure of blowing her open and didn't fear to make a noise. Please leave everything just as it is and let us step across and look at the man who got caught in the explosion."

We—Mr. Giles, the directors and myself—went over to the undertaking shop where the dead bandit lay. I had hoped to recognize him as some listed yeggman, though my acquaintance with that class was limited; but I was disappointed. His face had been blown so thoroughly to pieces in the explosion that it was impossible for anyone not familiar with his smallest characteristics to make out who he might have been. He was dressed a little better than the average yeggman, for there was the remnant of a clean cuff on one of his wrists, but this was all that I could make out in a cursory examination.

"I'll be back later," I told the man in charge. Then I told Giles that I would like to hear the whole story of the affair.

He led the way back to his office in the bank building and told the story in a careful, intelligent way. There was nothing remarkable in the story. He had been called down to the bank at 6:30 that morning by a working-man who, while passing to his work, had seen that the front door of the bank building was unlocked. He had gone in at once, in company with the workman. He had found the door between the banking room and the vault room locked, as usual. He had opened the door and had found the dead burglar and the looted safe, much as we had seen the room. Eighty-five thousand dollars in large bank notes had been taken. Some hundreds of dollars' worth of smaller bills and about a thousand dollars' worth of silver had not been touched. Nobody had been found who had heard the explosion, and there was absolutely no trace of the robbers.

That was Giles' story. It was told in precise, clerical fashion, greatly in contrast to the story of the sheriff, who, when he was called in, rambled about bloodhounds and possses and made a fool of himself trying to appear "wise" before a city detective.

"You looked up the vault last night, didn't you, Mr. Giles?" I asked.

"Yes sir," he answered.

"And this money was all in there when you looked it up?"

"Yes, of course."

I thanked him and said: "Now will you kindly let me go over the vault again alone? I must study it carefully in order to make out an intelligent report."

He acquiesced readily and I went in the room and shut myself in with the shattered vault.

I had been impressed with my first glance by the apparently enormous charge of explosive that had been used in the robbery. So terrible had the wreckage been that it seemed impossible to me that any living man could have been in that room and survived after the "soup" had scattered the fragments of that door around. The room was so narrow that it must have been like standing before a mortar loaded with scrap iron. The horse blankets were torn to shreds. I said to myself: "A bungler's job," and went out and telegraphed for an expert on explosives, for the expert of the firm that made the safe, and for Durango and Mahaffey, two of our men who knew most of the big yeggs in the country by sight. I looked and sealed the vault room, so it could not be tampered with.

When Mahaffey came he took one look at the dead yegg, lifted his hands and examined the back of them and found some tattoo marks and said: "Sailor Benny, as I'm alive! How did he ever get so far from Omaha? And how did he ever put in too much soup? He was the prince of them all in knowing just how much it took to loosen a door. By glory! Cornell, there's something queer about this Benny never overladen in his life."

The dynamite expert and the safe man came in on the next train and the three of us entered the vault room of the bank together. The dynamite man took one look around and said: "Shut the door."

The safe man obeyed and, to make sure, I hung my coat over the key-hole.

"My gad!" said the safe man, almost crying. "It isn't possible. No safe of ours could be blown up in that fashion. Say, nobody ever could blow one of our safes up in that fashion—not even one of these old ones."

"Yes," said the dynamite man, "I've done it myself."

"How?"

"On a test," said the other. "By loading the safe on the inside and then locking the door."

We looked at one another. "That is what was done here, isn't it?" I said.

"Absolutely," said the dynamite man.

I sent for Mahaffey and told him what had been said.

"Then the job never was of Sailor Benny's doing," said he instantly. "Good gad, man! The load must have been put in by the man who locked the door. And then how did Benny come to be killed cracking the door?"

The dynamite man and the safe man prepared to withdraw.

"I guess the case is all up to you, Mr. Cornell," they said. "It looks like work for a 'tec'."

They went away and Mahaffey and I sat down to theorize behind the locked door.

"Cornell," said Mahaffey, "there is this about this job: Somebody had

"She's a bad case, Cornell," he said. "Yes," I said, "because the man who put that soup in there to go off when Benny came must have had something to hide, and this was the way he took to hide it. Mahaffey," I said, suddenly, "you and Durango both know all about Benny's old haunts out in Omaha. Better run out there right away and see if you can find why Benny came east."

"Ye-es," said he, slowly. "That's about the way she will work out. Why did Benny come east? Who got him to come? That's the question that's to be answered. Durango stars in that piece; he used to work in Omaha and knows Benny's girl."

When we came out of the vault room I said to the president:

"Well, Mr. Giles, we have done about all we can do here. What we've got to do now is to try to look for this dead robber's confederate, the man who got the money. We will do our best, but I assure you it will be a hard task to find him."

"I fear so, Mr. Cornell," said Giles. "But you people are very capable, I understand."

"We never have fallen down on a case yet," I said as we left him.

I suspect that Durango at one time or another had been on the other side of the fence, for his knowledge of criminals, their hang-outs, their manners and their associates in this country was something too intimate to have been picked up as a detective. Durango could at any time go to any city in the country, go straight to the criminal quarter and be accepted as one of the bunch without the slightest suspicion. This was his sole qualification as a detective, however, so he was valuable only at infrequent intervals. In this case he was, as Mahaffey put it, the star. The pair of them blew into Omaha on the beams of a box car, attired in proper hobo clothing. They went to a saloon kept by an ex-convict near the stock yards—a crooks' nest—and within a few hours they were associating with some of Durango's old friends in a back room

arrest for robbing the Wellton Community bank of \$85,000."

"Great Scott!" he said. "Do you know what you are talking about? Are you crazy?"

"I hope not," I said. "Let me tell you what I have discovered since I came to Wellton: I discovered that you have been an inveterate Wall street gambler for the last ten years. It wasn't hard to do that; the brokers keep a list of every out-of-town trader they do business with. You had been trading under the name of Travers, but your broker knew who you were. He had looked you up. You were fairly lucky for an outsider until last June. Then your losses began to pile up steadily. A month ago you owed \$85,000, and had to make it good or be exposed. You did make it good. You did make it good—out of that vault back there."

"You hoped to cover that loan you made yourself so that nobody ever would be the wiser for it. You hoped to put it back; they all do. But, like most of them in the same fix, you found that you couldn't do it. Then you began to look around for some means of covering up your crime. In your dilemma you thought of a certain man who had left this town as a boy, who had gone to the bad, and whom you had helped—I give you credit for a good heart, Giles—at various intervals when he needed it. You thought of him. You got him to come here. You told him what you wanted done; you wanted the safe blown and robbed. You promised that you would give him half of the big sum that you said was inside—and which should have been inside."

"But you knew you were playing with fire in taking this criminal in as your confederate in so dastardly a crime as robbing your own bank. You needed to have that safe blown—to have it appear that the bank had been looted of \$85,000—but you couldn't afford to let a criminal live and know your secret. So you loaded that vault before you locked it the evening before the robbery. You did that—only you could have done it—because you



"That is what was done here, isn't it?" I said.

been in on it before Sailor Benny got to it. Somebody had stuck a load in there back of that door, and whoever it was must have been the man who closed the vault and fixed the combination. Then Benny comes along with his pal and gets busy. Benny puts in his little charge, just a little soup poured in the cracks to loosen that old door. His pal is in the other room, doing lookout. Benny turns loose his charge—and, bang! goes the big one that's inside. Naturally Benny is knocked stiff. His pal comes in, sees what has happened, gets the money and beats it in a hurry. Isn't that the way you size it up?"

"Not quite," I said. "Why did that big load happen to be on the inside the night that Benny came to blow the crib? Didn't the man who put it there know that Benny was coming? And if he did know—how did he come to know? Why did he know that? And if he knew—which he certainly did—why did he leave it there, knowing—as he certainly must have—that it would blow Benny to pieces as sure as he ever turned loose his charge? And if he knew all this—this man—why did he—why did he do it? Why did he want Benny killed there in front of the safe? Why did he do that?"

Mahaffey shook his head.

upstairs. They worked for two days and then sent me this bulletin:

"Sailor Benny was flush with money for weeks before starting to do Wellton job. Must have been paid in advance to do it."

Next day came another wire:

"Have found Benny's wife. From her got information that Benny was originally a Wellton boy. He used to get money from there occasionally. Perhaps you can connect up on this."

And the third day:

"Benny's wife says Benny went to Wellton in answer to wire saying just 'Come.' She doesn't know where wire came from."

I wired back:

"If possible send me sample of writing from person remitting him money from Wellton."

And that—the result of that wire—settled the Wellton bank robbery.

On the tenth day of my stay in Wellton, just after he had pulled down the curtains and closed the bank for the day, I placed Mr. Giles, the president, under arrest.

"Arrest?" he cried. "Me? Under arrest? What does this mean, Mr. Cornell?"

"Just what it sounds like, Mr. Giles," I said. "I am sorry, but there is nothing for me to do but place you under

admitted that you locked the vault up for the night."

"You put that big charge of explosive back of the door. Your man—Sailor Benny, the yeggman—came as you had requested. He went to work in workmanlike fashion and shot a respectable charge in the cracks of the door. His explosion turned loose the terrific load you had prepared for him. The door was blown to pieces, so was the yeggman, and you woke up in the morning and felt you were safe once more. Isn't that about the truth of the affair, Mr. Giles?"

"Proof?" he said, sneering. "You have proofs to substantiate this pretty little story?"

I merely lifted my hand from the table so he could see underneath what Durango had sent me from Omaha. It was an old envelope which Durango had got from Benny's wife, and in which Benny once had got money from Wellton.

Giles took one swift look at the handwriting and began to gasp like a fish. The writing was his own.

He confessed that night to the board of directors and pleaded for mercy. But those old, hard working farmers were made of tough stuff. They refused his plea and Giles went to Sing Sing under a heavy sentence.

IN OHIO

Negro Elks to Fight.

Dayton, O., Aug. 28.—"We will fight to the last ditch," was the comment of Grand Exalted Ruler Harry Pace of the negro organization, the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, in discussing the injunction suit brought by the local lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to enjoin the negroes from wearing Elk badges and insignia and calling themselves Elks.

Columbus Fireman Killed.

Columbus, O., Aug. 28.—Charles Palmer, a fireman at engine house No. 1, was killed, Robert Harrington of the same engine house was seriously injured, and six people escaped death narrowly, when an auto fire truck was struck by a westbound Mt. Vernon street car at the west end of the Broad street bridge. Four suffragists were on the truck. They all escaped injury. Palmer's brains were ground out by one of the car wheels, which passed directly over his head.

Sends Representatives.

Columbus, O., Aug. 28.—Representing Governor Chase L. Osborn of Michigan, General P. L. Abbey, Major M. J. Phillips, Major John Bersey, Captain F. L. Wells and Major H. C. Vandercok arrived in Columbus to participate in the Ohio-Columbus centennial. Governor Osborn sent a message to Governor Harmon expressing regret because he was unable to attend the celebration.

Three Miners Killed.

Steubenville, O., Aug. 28.—Accidents in mines near here cost three miners their lives. James Horak, 25, was crushed by a fall of slate in the Jugrun mine, and Paul Podovini, 34, met death in the same manner in the Glenrun mine. John Vodenka, 26, was killed in the Ramsey mine by an iron bar which he was using to pry rock.

Peddlers Kill Hostler.

Columbus, O., Aug. 28.—John Trotter, 63, died at St. Francis hospital as the result of injuries received at the barn of Edward Herlein, where he was employed and the police are searching for two peddlers who are supposed to have beaten him.

THE "PROGRESSIVE" PARTY

Is the individual, man or woman, backache, rheumatism, weak back, who uses Foley's Kidney Pills for and other kidney and bladder irregularities. Robert W. Herter Lawrence, Mo., says: "I took three bottles of Foley Kidney Pills and got a permanent cure." They are healing, strengthening, tonic and quick to produce beneficial results. Contain no harmful drugs. Never sold in bulk. Put up in two sizes in sealed bottles. The genuine in a yellow package. Blackmer and Tanquary.

Professor's Wife Among the Missing

Columbus, O., Aug. 28.—Mrs. H. F. Staley, wife of an assistant professor at Ohio State university, has been missing from her home since Sunday morning. Her husband thinks she has joined some traveling evangelists.

MRS. SMITH'S HIRED GIRL.

Mrs. Smith is lucky. She has kept a servant for three years, and although the girl has been offered more money elsewhere she won't leave Mrs. Smith. The girl does all the washing, scrubs the floors, does up the lace curtains, and even washes the bedding. People wonder why she stays at Mrs. Smith's and does so much more work than other girls can be induced to do, until they learn that Mrs. Smith buys Easy Task laundry soap, which does one-half the work and makes the other half easier.

Kansas Moosers Ejected

Kansas Republicans Object to Roosevelt Electors on Ticket.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 28.—Taft followers won in the Republican state party councils here when a resolution was adopted by a vote of 49 to 27 in the state committee asking the Roosevelt electors to resign from the Republican ticket and move into the independent column for the general election. William Allen White, national committeeman for the Progressive party in Kansas, announced this action meant practically a third party state ticket for Kansas.

ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE.

The New Odd Fellows' Temple has been beautifully reproduced on colored post cards, and are now on sale at Rodeckers' News Stand at one cent each.

The Case Book of a Private Detective

True Narratives of Interesting Cases by a Former
Operative of the William J. Burns Detective Agency

By DAVID CORNELL

(Copyright by the International Press Bureau.)

A MADE TO ORDER BANK BURGLARY

How a Vault and a Reputation Were
Shattered by Too Much Dynamite

"The Wellton Community bank, of Wellton, N. Y., was robbed by safe-blowers last night. Nitroglycerin was used to open the bank vault, with disastrous results to one of the robbers, who was blown to pieces by the explosion. His confederates successfully looted the bank and obtained \$85,000 in cash."

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Giles promptly led us into the rear room, where the vault was located. I never have seen a vault or safe that had been used more roughly than the one that now was before my eyes. In the language of the profession, it had been "all shot to pieces." The door had been cracked and torn and twisted and hung across the room. Pieces of bolts, bars and iron were lying all over. It was impossible to tell what kind of a door it had been that locked in the Wellton community's money, so shattered was it. An enormous amount of horse blankets had been used to muffle the sound of the explosion.

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"And this money was all in there when you locked it up?"

"Yes, of course."

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"Cornell," said Mahaffey, "there is this about this job: Somebody had

"She's a bad case, Cornell," he said.

"Yes," I said, "because the man who put that soup in there to go off when Benny came must have had something to hide, and this was the way he took to hide it. Mahaffey," I said, suddenly, "you and Durango both know all about Benny's old haunts out in Omaha. Better run out there right away and see if you can find why Benny came east."

"Yes," said he, slowly. "That's about the way she will work out. Why did Benny come east? Who got him to come? That's the question that's to be answered. Durango stars in that piece; he used to work in Omaha and knows Benny's girl."

When we came out of the vault room I said to the president:

"Well, Mr. Giles, we have done about all we can do here. What we've got to do now is to try to look for this dead robber's confederate, the man who got the money. We will do our best, but I assure you it will be a hard task to find him."

"I fear so, Mr. Cornell," said Giles. "But you people are very capable, I understand."

"We never have fallen down on a case yet," I said as we left him.

I suspect that Durango at one time or another had been on the other side of the fence, for his knowledge of criminals, their hang-outs, their manners and their associates in this country was something too intimate to have been picked up as a detective. Durango could at any time go to any city in the country, go straight to the criminal quarter and be accepted as one of the bunch without the slightest suspicion. This was his sole qualification as a detective, however, so he was valuable only at infrequent intervals. In this case he was, as Mahaffey put it, the star. The pair of them blew into Omaha on the beams of a box car, attired in proper hobo clothing. They went to a saloon kept by an ex-convict near the stock yards—a crooks' nest—and within a few hours they were associating with some of Durango's old friends in a back room



"That is what was done here. Isn't it?" I said.

been in on it before Sailor Benny got to it. Somebody had stuck a load in there back of that door, and whoever it was must have been the man who closed the vault and fixed the combination. Then Benny comes along with his pal and gets busy. Benny puts in his little charge. Just a little soup poured in the cracks to loosen that old door. His pal is in the other room, doing lookout. Benny turns loose his charge—and bang! goes the big one that's inside. Naturally Benny is knocked stiff. His pal comes in, sees what has happened, gets the money and beats it in a hurry. Isn't that the way you size it up?"

"Not quite," I said. "Why did that big load happen to be on the inside the night that Benny came to blow the crib? Didn't the man who put it there know that Benny was coming? And if he did know—how did he come to know? Why did he know that? And if he knew—which he certainly did—why did he leave it there, knowing—as he certainly must have—that it would blow Benny to pieces as sure as he ever turned loose his charge? And if he knew all this—this man—why did he do it? Why did he do it? Why did he want Benny killed there in front of the safe? Why did he do that?"

Mahaffey shook his head.

upstairs. They worked for two days and then sent me this bulletin:

"Sailor Benny was flush with money for weeks before starting to do Wellton job. Must have been paid in advance to do it."

Next day came another wire: "Have found Benny's wife. From her got information that Benny was originally a Wellton boy. He used to get money from there occasionally. Perhaps you can connect up on this."

And the third day: "Benny's wife says Benny went to Wellton in answer to wire saying just 'Come.' She doesn't know where wire came from."

I wired back: "If possible send me sample of writing from person remitting him money from Wellton."

And that—the result of that wire—settled the Wellton bank robbery.

On the tenth day of my stay in Wellton, just after he had pulled down the curtains and closed the bank for the day, I placed Mr. Giles, the president, under arrest.

"Arrest?" he cried. "Me? Under arrest? What does this mean, Mr. Cornell?"

"Just what it sounds like, Mr. Giles," I said. "I am sorry, but there is nothing for me to do but place you under

arrest for robbing the Wellton Community bank of \$85,000."

"Great Scott!" he said. "Do you know what you are talking about? Are you crazy?"

"I hope not," I said. "Let me tell you what I have discovered since I came to Wellton: I discovered that you have been an inveterate Wall street gambler for the last ten years. It wasn't hard to do that; the brokers keep a list of every out-of-town trader they do business with. You had been trading under the name of Travers, but your broker knew who you were. He had looked you up. You were fairly lucky for an outsider until last June. Then your losses began to pile up steadily. A month ago you owed \$85,000, and had to make it good or be exposed. You did make it good. You did make it good—out of that vault back there."

"You hoped to cover that loan you made yourself so that nobody ever would be the wiser for it. You hoped to put it back; they all do. But, like most of them in the same fix, you found that you couldn't do it. Then you began to look around for some means of covering up your crime. In your dilemma you thought of a certain man who had left this town as a boy, who had gone to the bad, and whom you had helped—I give you credit for a good heart, Giles—at various intervals when he needed it. You thought of him. You got him to come here. You told him what you wanted done; you wanted the safe blown and robbed. You promised that you would give him half of the big sum that you said was inside—and which should have been inside."

"But you knew you were playing with fire in taking this criminal in as your confederate in so dastardly a crime as robbing your own bank. You needed to have that safe blown—to have it appear that the bank had been looted of \$85,000—but you couldn't afford to let a criminal live and know your secret. So you loaded that vault before you locked it the evening before the robbery. You did that—only you could have done it—because you

IN OHIO

Negro Elks to Fight.
Dayton, O., Aug. 28.—"We will fight to the last ditch," was the comment of Grand Exalted Ruler Harry Parnes of the negro organization, the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, in discussing the injunction suit brought by the local lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to enjoin the negroes from wearing Elk badges and insignia and calling themselves Elks.

Columbus Fireman Killed.
Columbus, O., Aug. 28.—Charles Palmer, a fireman at engine house No. 7, was killed, Robert Harrington of the same engine house was seriously injured, and six people escaped death narrowly, when an auto fire truck was struck by a westbound Mt. Vernon avenue street car at the west end of the Broad street bridge. Four firefighters were on the truck. They all escaped injury. Palmer's brains were ground out by one of the car wheels, which passed directly over his head.

Sends Representatives.
Columbus, O., Aug. 28.—Representing Governor Chase L. Osborn of Michigan, General P. L. Abbey, Major M. J. Phillips, Major John Berney, Captain F. L. Wells and Major H. C. Vandercook arrived in Columbus to participate in the Ohio-Columbus centennial. Governor Osborn sent a message to Governor Harmon expressing regret because he was unable to attend the celebration.

Three Miners Killed.
Steubenville, O., Aug. 28.—Accidents in mines near here cost three miners their lives. James Horak, 22, was crushed by a fall of slate in the Jugrun mine, and Paul Podovini, 34, met death in the same manner in the Glenrun mine. John Vodenka, 25, was killed in the Ramsey mine by an iron bar which he was using to pry rock.

Peddlers Kill Hostler.
Columbus, O., Aug. 28.—John Trutt, 63, died at St. Francis hospital as the result of injuries received at the barn of Edward Herstein, where he was employed and the police are searching for two peddlers who are supposed to have beaten him.

THE "PROGRESSIVE" PARTY
Is the individual, man or woman, backache, rheumatism, weak back, who uses Foley's Kidney Pills for and other kidney and bladder irregularities. Robert W. Herter, Lawrence, Mo., says: "I took three bottles of Foley Kidney Pills and got a permanent cure." They are healing, strengthening, tonic and quick to produce beneficial results. Contain no harmful drugs. Never sold in bulk. Put up in two sizes in sealed bottles. The genuine in a yellow package. Blackmer and Tanquary.

Professor's Wife Among the Missing

Columbus, O., Aug. 28.—Mrs. H. F. Staley, wife of an assistant professor at Ohio State university, has been missing from her home since Sunday morning. Her husband thinks she has joined some traveling evangelists.

MRS. SMITH'S HIRED GIRL

Mrs. Smith is lucky. She has kept a servant for three years, and although the girl has been offered more money elsewhere she won't leave Mrs. Smith. The girl does all the washing, scrubs the floors, does up the lace curtains, and even washes the bedding. People wonder why she stays at Mrs. Smith's and does so much more work than other girls can be induced to do, until they learn that Mrs. Smith buys Easy Task laundry soap, which does one-half the work and makes the other half easier.

Kansas Moosers Ejected

Kansas Republicans Object to Roosevelt Electors on Ticket.
Topeka, Kan., Aug. 28.—Taft followers won in the Republican state party councils here when a resolution was adopted by a vote of 40 to 37 in the state committee asking the Roosevelt electors to resign from the Republican ticket and move into the Independent column for the general election. William Allen White, national committeeman for the Progressive party in Kansas, announced this action meant practically a third party state ticket for Kansas.

ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE.
The New Odd Fellows' Temple has been beautifully reproduced on colored post cards, and are now on sale at Rodeckers' News Stand at one cent each.

Stars of the Diamond
Relate Their Interest-
ing Experiences

Half-Hour For Fans

Lovers of Baseball hungry for news of the great game, and those who make it popular will find it here.

The Doings of Today
on Local and For-
eign Fields of Sport



By IRWIN M. HOWE, Official Statistician of the American League

A GREAT DAY'S WORK BY "BUCK" EWING

"BUCK" EWING—what memories that magic name revives! What thrills this giant player fired to frenzy by his wonderful plays and mighty drives! His great feats of skill and brain in a game against Pittsburgh Oct. 1, 1889, won the pennant that season for New York and added to the luster of his achievements as one of the greatest players of all time.

Fans had crowded into Pittsburgh's National league park that day to "root" Ewing and his team-mates to defeat. They remained to cheer this great catcher for remarkable plays in which he snuffed out the last vestige of hope entertained by the home enthusiasts of upsetting New York's plans to win a pennant.

There are times when the home fans forget the prejudice which impels them to root for their home players exclusively, when they are so swayed by the mighty deeds of an opposing player that they burst into spontaneous cheers. Ewing was among the players of the eighties thus honored. His pennant-winning play on this occasion was only one of many instances in which he was showered with expressions of approval by admiring fans of a hostile city.

New York was compelled to battle desperately to the close of the season that year in order to wrest the championship from Boston, and when this game took place every contest meant a great deal to the clubs. With Boston in the lead half a game, the Giants went to Pittsburgh for a series that might make or unmake them as champions, and since one game decided the pennant race, Ewing's great work in this contest assumes greater importance.

He had been everywhere in this thrilling combat, directing the signals, placing the Giants on the field and nipping every athlete attempting to steal second, but it remained for the great catcher to win the game with his bat.

After Ewing had driven the ball to the fence for a triple in the fifth inning and scored on a wild pitch, enabling the Giants to tie the game, he came up in the seventh inning with O'Rourke on third, and although it seemed gloomy for home fans, the mighty savior was cheered to the echo as he took his place at the plate and waited for the offerings of Pitcher Sowers.

It might have been the intention of the pitcher to pass Ewing. Be this as it may, the fans saw Sowers go through the motions preliminary to the delivery of the ball to the baseman, they heard a crash and they saw the sphere blazing its way to the outfield and then watched O'Rourke gallop home with the run that gave the Giants their second pennant in the closest race up to that time in the National League. The final score was New York 6, Pittsburgh, 2.

(Copyright, 1912, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

CUBS DRUBBED IN CRISIS BY WILTSE

THE burden resting this season on the shoulders of Christy Mathewson and Rube Marquard in their efforts to carry away a second successive championship for the New York Giants, will be greatly lightened when George Wiltse signifies that he is once more ready to take his turn on the slab. Each year it becomes a little harder for the man who has for years been the leading left-hander in his league to reach the point where he can face his opponents with the speed, control and "hook" which is the delight of spectators and the despair of batsmen. But when he reaches perfect condition Manager McGraw can confidently mark up three victories for each two weeks of the remainder of the season and be able to make a reasonable forecast as to the chance for playing one-half of the games for the World's Championship on the Polo Grounds.

That Wiltse when in form is almost unbeatable was never more clearly shown than in a game that took place in Chicago in August, 1909. The result turned the Cub machine until the bolts rattled. It may be said to mark the date on which symptoms of a decline in the strength of that hitherto invincible organization could first be observed by a keen onlooker. That afternoon of August 6 was a bad one for the Cubs and had much to do with passing the baseball crown to Pittsburgh for a year of safekeeping.

The task assigned Wiltse can best be realized when it is understood that to gain a victory he had presumably to shut out the best team on spikes. If this task seemed hard at the start, it looked utterly hopeless ten minutes after the opening of the game. Brown having set down the top of the Giant batting order without trouble, Wiltse took up his position. He struck out three men in the first inning, but added by a base on balls and one of the two hits he allowed in the game, the Champions, through the efforts of three of the third-batters behind the gallant southpaw, brought home two runs.

That was all for them, but for seven innings it seemed enough. The big New Yorker tightened up his belt another notch, set his long legs a little closer and kept on. Inning after inning the score boy marked up the ciphers, but the Cubs still had the two runs. No impression could apparently be made on the stone-wall defense of the Chicago team. Suddenly in the eighth round, came a change that unfortunately has become more common since. The break on the curves of the great Chicago pitcher became a trifle less sharp, the speed slackened a little, a volley of base hits went shooting over or through the infielders, there was a fumble or two and five New York runs rushed across the rubber.

With that belated encouragement the tall New Yorker sent in those sharp breaking hooks with a speed that made them impossible to judge and difficult to see. The game was won. Wiltse had given a supreme exhibition of his skill at a time that spelled disaster for the Cubs and a World's flag for Pittsburgh.

(Copyright, 1912, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

RADBOURNE'S WORLD'S PITCHING FEAT

IN ALL the annals of baseball there is nothing that compares with the pitching record of Charles Radbourne of the Providence club in 1884. The remarkable achievement of this wonderful hurler shines more brilliantly with the flight of the seasons. Other pitchers have only begun to near the record of this marvel of the slab when they have been brushed aside into the oblivion from which there is no recall. Christy Mathewson, pitching for the New York Giants, set up a great record when he raked in three shutout victories in 1905, winning a world's title for his teammates; but Radbourne's feat of working in three games in the post-season series of 1884, the first world's championship, is by far the greatest achievement. Mathewson pitched his first game on October 9, and his last on October 14. Radbourne pitched on successive days, October 23, 24 and 25. He allowed only ten hits, while fourteen were made off Mathewson with his interval of rest to help him.

"If you want me to give you Radbourne's greatest feat," writes Paul Rimes, a teammate of Radbourne, in the government service at Washington, "I will say unhesitatingly that his record of 1884, in which he worked out 22 games in succession, marked him as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, pitcher who ever lived.

"When you consider that 'Old Hoss,' as we affectionately called him, worked in these games in the order of their appearance on the schedule, and that he won 26 contests practically in succession, it seems almost impossible according to modern methods of working pitchers.

"Well do I remember how this great nitcher worked for the success of the

Providence club that season against the greatest odds ever imposed on a player under similar circumstances. Unforeseen hardships had made it necessary for Providence to continue with only one pitcher. The directors of the club met and voted to disband, unless Radbourne would agree to pitch alone.

"I will win for you," said Radbourne, and then followed the greatest struggle against heavy odds ever encountered by a club to win a flag. "Radbourne did win the National league flag, as he had promised, and without him we never could have kept in the race, but he did not stop with this great exhibition of endurance, which seems almost impossible for any human being to accomplish. He kept up his work until we had won the world's championship. Radbourne pitched in every game of that series, and on succeeding days and won them all. Only two hits were made off him the first day, three the second and five on the last. He threw his arm away to win a league and a world's pennant, but he set up a record that probably never will be broken. No star of the present day would sacrifice himself that way. Conditions have changed."

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Base Ball In Brief

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	
AT WASHINGTON—	R. H. E.
St. Louis.....	0 0 0 2 3 0 2 0 2—9 17 1
Washington.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3 8 4
Batteries—Baumgardner and Kritchell; Cashion, Sheer and Henry.	
AT BOSTON—	R. H. E.
Chicago.....	1 0 1 1 0 5 0 0 0 0 0—8 11 4
Boston.....	0 0 1 5 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—8 13 7
Game called; darkness.	
Batteries—Cicotte, Walsh and Hand; Bedient, Hall and Carrigan.	
AT PHILADELPHIA—	R. H. E.
Detroit.....	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 7 3
Philadelphia.....	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 7 3
Batteries—Mullin and Stanage; Crabb and Thomas.	
AT NEW YORK—	R. H. E.
Cleveland.....	1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—4 10 3
New York.....	0 0 2 2 0 0 0 3—8 13 3
Batteries—Baskette, Kalier and Adams; McConnell and Sweeney.	
Second Game—	R. H. E.
Cleveland.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2—4 8 1
New York.....	2 0 0 0 3 0 0 1—6 11 0
Batteries—Steen, Mitchell and O'Neill; Davis and Sweeney.	
CLUBS. W. L. PC. CLUBS. W. L. PC.	
Boston.....	81 36 .693
Washington.....	56 67 .455
Philadelphia.....	52 67 .437
Chicago.....	43 75 .365
St. Louis.....	32 82 .282

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	
AT CINCINNATI—	R. H. E.
New York.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 2
Cincinnati.....	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 1
Batteries—Mathewson, Crandall and Wilson; Fromme and McLean.	
AT ST. LOUIS—	R. H. E.
Philadelphia.....	2 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 0—7 10 0
St. Louis.....	0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0—5 8 3
Batteries—Nelson, Seaton and Kilfliter; Griner, Steele and Wingo.	
AT PITTSBURGH—	R. H. E.
Boston.....	3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—4 7 2
Pittsburgh.....	0 0 0 0 5 0 2 1 1—9 14 2
Batteries—Dickson, Tyler and Gowdy; Camnitz and Gibson.	
AT CHICAGO—	R. H. E.
Brooklyn.....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 1
Chicago.....	0 2 1 0 0 0 1 2—6 13 0
Batteries—Yingling and Erwin; Cheney and Archer.	
CLUBS. W. L. PC. CLUBS. W. L. PC.	
N. York.....	81 36 .693
Chicago.....	56 67 .455
Philadelphia.....	52 67 .437
St. Louis.....	43 75 .365
Brooklyn.....	32 82 .282

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.	
AT MINNEAPOLIS 6, Louisville 14.	
AT KANSAS CITY 1, Columbus 0.	
AT ST. PAUL 3, Indianapolis 6.	
AT MILWAUKEE 1, Toledo 8.	
CLUBS. W. L. PC. CLUBS. W. L. PC.	
Minneapolis.....	92 48 .657
Columbus.....	52 52 .500
St. Paul.....	45 75 .375
Toledo.....	40 57 .410
K. City.....	33 70 .321

Don't Burn Leaves

Persons burning leaves or trash of any kind within the corporation limits of Washington C. H., will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. By order of the Board of Health of Washington C. H., O.

WILL BRADFUTE, Health Officer.

203 3t

Use the Classified column.

Four Reasons

FOR SAFETY OF DEPOSITS IN THE BUCKEYE STATE BUILDING AND LOAN CO., RANKIN BUILDING, 22 W. GAY STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

1. Our money is loaned only on first mortgage on real estate.
2. This real estate is appraised by experts experienced in real estate values.
3. Insurance required.
4. Our company owns no real estate, a fact which shows the care with which our loans are made. Assets \$5,900,000. Five per cent. paid on time deposits.

Senators On Stump

Fairbanks and Borah Will Take Stump Early In September.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—David W. Mulvane, director of the Republican campaign in the west, announced that Former Vice President Fairbanks would take the stump for President Taft, probably early in September. Mr. Mulvane also announced that United States Senator William H. Borah of Idaho, a Progressive, would take the stump for President Taft.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

CHICAGO, AUG. 28. Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; heaves, \$5 50@10 50; Texas steers, \$5 00@6 30; western steers, \$5 25@5 90; stockers and feeders, \$4 30@7 40; cows and heifers, \$2 75@5 30; calves, \$5 50@10 00. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; light, \$8 00@9 00; mixed, \$8 15@9 00; heavy, \$8 00@8 85; rough, \$5 00@5 20; pigs, \$5 50@8 20. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 30,000 head; native sheep, \$3 25@4 40; western, \$3 25@4 35; yearlings, \$4 30@5 45; native lambs, \$4 50@7 00; western, \$4 50@7 15. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1 05@1 06. Corn—No. 2, 70¢@80¢. Oats—No. 2, white, 74¢@75¢.

EAST BUFFALO, AUG. 28. Cattle—Receipts, 4 cars; export cattle, \$8 50@9 00; shipping steers, \$7 50@8 25; butcher steers, \$6 60@8 00; heifers, \$4 75@7 25; fat cows, \$3 25@5 50; bulls, \$4 00@6 00; milkers and springers, \$25 00@65 00; calves, \$10 00@11 00. Hogs—Receipts, 45 cars; heavies, \$9 40@9 50; mediums, \$9 50; Yorkers, \$9 40@9 50; pigs, \$8 75@8 75; roughs, \$8 00; stags, \$5 50@7 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7 cars; yearlings, \$3 50@5 75; wethers, \$4 75@5 00; mixed sheep, \$4 50@4 75; ewes, \$3 50@4 25; lambs, \$5 00@7 60.

PITTSBURGH, PA., AUG. 28. Cattle—Supply, 100 cars; choice, \$15 00@16 00; prime, \$8 00@9 00; tidy butchers, \$7 00@7 60; heifers, \$4 00@7 25; fat cows and bulls, \$3 00@6 25; fresh cows, \$25 00@65 00; calves, \$7 00@10 50. Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; heavy hogs, \$8 95@9 00; heavy mixed, \$9 10@9 15; mediums and Yorkers, \$9 25@9 30; pigs, \$8 50@8 75. Sheep and Lambs—Supply 18 cars; prime wethers, \$4 60@4 75; good mixed, \$4 25@4 50; fair mixed, \$3 75@4 15; lambs, \$4 50@7 25.

CINCINNATI, O., AUG. 28. Cattle—Receipts, 383 head; steers, \$4 25@8 50; heifers, \$3 25@7 25; cows, \$2 00@5 75; calves, \$4 50@10 00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,134 head; packers, \$8 75@9 05; common sows, \$6 50@8 90; pigs and lights, \$5 00@9 00; stags, \$4 50@7 00. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,143 head; sheep, \$1 00@5 50; lambs, \$3 50@7 25. Wheat—No. 2, 71¢@72¢. Oats—No. 2, mixed, 33¢@34¢. Rye—No. 2, 75¢@77¢.

CLEVELAND, O., AUG. 28. Cattle—Receipts, 59 head; choice fat steers, \$8 50@8 75; good to choice steers, \$8 00@8 25; heifers, \$4 50@7 25; fat bulls, \$5 50@6 00; cows, \$5 50@6 00; milkers and springers, \$25 00@60 00; calves, \$9 50@10 00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,099 head; heavies, \$9 00; light mixed, \$9 20; Yorkers, \$9 30; pigs, \$8 50; roughs, \$7 85; stags, \$7 00. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 800 head; sheep, \$2 00@4 50; lambs, \$4 50@7 00.

TOLEDO, O., AUG. 28. Wheat, \$1 10 1/2; corn, \$2 1/2; oats, 36¢; clover-seed, \$10 35.

BARS HIGH SCHOOL FRATS

St. Joseph, Mo., Board of Education Requires Students to Sign Non-membership Pledge.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The school board has put a ban to all secret societies in local high schools. All students entering the high schools must sign a pledge that they will not join any fraternities or sororities. Expulsion will be the penalty for a violation of the pledge.

THE RACE FOR PRESIDENT

is interesting many people in this city but what should be of more interest is the experience of Albert Hering, 308 Woodward Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich., who states in a letter that "after taking less than two tubes of Lesh's Peps-Aid, (P. A. D.) he can now see his way out of a 'hell' of a stomach and liver trouble and a general break down of years' standing." Mr. Hering recommends Peps-Aid to anyone suffering with any form of stomach trouble; 50¢ per tube at Blackmer & Tanquary's Drug Store.

Ask for free booklet.

Priest Wounds Mayor

Is Lynched by Infuriated Mob of Portuguese Peasants.

Lisbon, Aug. 28.—The Republican mayor of Guarda arrested a monarchist priest named Sousa at a funeral in a village near by. The priest drew a revolver and shot and fatally wounded the mayor. He fled, but was pursued by a mob and captured. He was then lynched and his body stripped and left in the road. The mob prevented a subsequent attempt to bury the body in the cemetery.

Whitlock Goes It Alone.

Columbus, O., Aug. 28.—Mayor Brand Whitlock of Toledo will address a meeting in Columbus Saturday evening on the constitutional amendments. It is said difficulty in arranging a speaking tour for him and for Mayor Newton D. Baker of Cleveland was due to opposition of the liquor interests, which look with disfavor upon advocacy of the women suffrage proposal by the two mayors.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Healthy people are healthy and happy; they do their work cheerily and tirelessly. Of first importance in maintaining good health is the having of absolutely clean cooking vessels and tableware. Easy Task soap is a sterilizer as well as a cleaner. It drives away disease germs as well as dirt. Show your family doctor the information on the wrapper and he will recommend its use.

DOCTOR COULDN'T TAKE HINT

Patient Wanted Advice That Suited Her, and Would Go Where She Could Get It.

"Doctor," she plaintively said, "I want you to tell me just what is the matter with me."

"There is nothing the matter with you," the doctor replied, after he had questioned her concerning her symptoms, "except that you need a good rest. Go away to some quiet place, where you can sit or lie around and be free from worry of any kind. You don't need medicine. It wouldn't do you any good if you took it."

"Where would you advise me to go?"

"Oh, you must suit yourself about that. There are plenty of places where you can go—any place that is quiet, where you can sit or lie around will do."

"Thank you. Do you think Atlantic City would be a good place for me?"

"No, don't go to any place like that. Select some quiet spot where you will not have to worry about dressing or anything of that kind. If you could go up into the woods somewhere, or if you could spend a couple of months on a Montana ranch, it would be the best thing in the world for you."

"Oh! Well, I've just had six new gowns made and if you can't give me any medicine that will make me feel better I shall go to some other doctor. I never did believe you knew anything, anyhow."

She Got the Money. "What did the lady sue for?" "She sued for \$10,000." "Did she win?" "She sure did." "Hub! I suppose her lawyer got most of it?" "Her lawyer didn't get a cent, as far as I'm able to find out."

"Go on! If he was able to recover that big verdict, he was smart enough to get his."

"Was he? Well, he wasn't. She married him!"

Judge Gets Even With His Cook

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 28.—Judge Fricke has lectured his own cook and got away with it. She couldn't talk back, because he was on the bench. The woman, Mrs. Martha Washington, had been arrested for loitering. From the bench the judge scolded her for the heavy biscuits she had been serving him.

D. C. Bybee, teaming contractor living at 669 Keeling Court, Canton, Ill. is now well rid of a severe and annoying case of kidney trouble. His back pained and he was bothered with headaches and dizzy spells. "I took Foley Kidney Pills just as directed and in a few days I felt much better. My life and strength seemed to come back, my backache left me, I slept well, and I got up free from headache and dizzy spells. I am now all over my trouble and recommend Foley Kidney Pills to everyone. Blackmer and Tanquary.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Gifford*

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At all times, in any amount.

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Optician, 138 E. Court St. Washington C. H., Ohio.

CASH LOANS Arranged on Pianos, Household Goods and Live Stock, \$10 to \$1000. Small weekly or monthly payments. **Capital Loan Company** Bell 316 No. Fayette St.

Eat Snider's Butternut Bread

Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut

Now made in large 10c size loaves and on sale by all grocers.

Ask for 10c Butter-Nut Bread

And take no other. Easily the finest bread known to baking.

Stars of the Diamond
Relate Their Interest-
ing Experiences

Half-Hour For Fans

Lovers of Baseball hungry for news of the great game, and those who make it popular will find it here.

The Doings of Today
on Local and For-
eign Fields of Sport

PENNANT-WINNING PLAYS

By IRWIN M. HOWE, Official Statistician of the American League

A GREAT DAY'S WORK BY "BUCK" EWING

"BUCK" EWING—what memories that magic name revives! What thrills this giant player fired to frenzy by his wonderful plays and mighty drives! His great feats of skill and brain in a game against Pittsburgh Oct. 1, 1889, won the pennant that season for New York and added to the luster of his achievements as one of the greatest players of all time.

Fans had crowded into Pittsburgh's National league park that day to "root" Ewing and his team-mates to defeat. They remained to cheer this great catcher for remarkable plays in which he snuffed out the last vestige of hope entertained by the home enthusiasts of upsetting New York's plans to win a pennant.

There are times when the home fans forget the prejudice which impels them to root for their home players exclusively, when they are so swayed by the mighty deeds of an opposing player that they burst into spontaneous cheers. Ewing was among the players of the eighties thus honored. His pennant-winning play on this occasion was only one of many instances in which he was showered with expressions of approval by admiring fans of a hostile city.

New York was compelled to battle desperately to the close of the season that year in order to wrest the championship from Boston, and when this game took place every contest meant a great deal to the clubs. With Boston in the lead half a game, the Giants went to Pittsburgh for a series that might make or unmake them as champions, and since one game decided the pennant race, Ewing's great work in this contest assumes greater importance.

He had been everywhere in this thrilling combat, directing the signals, placing the Giants on the field and nipping every athlete attempting to steal second, but it remained for the great catcher to win the game with his bat.

After Ewing had driven the ball to the fence for a triple in the fifth inning and scored on a wild pitch, enabling the Giants to tie the game, he came up in the seventh inning with O'Rourke on third, and although it seemed gloomy for home fans, the mighty swatman was cheered to the echo as he took his place at the plate and waited for the offerings of Pitcher Sowers. It might have been the intention of the pitcher to pass Ewing. Be this as it may, the fans saw Sowers go through the motions preliminary to the delivery of the ball to the baseman, they heard a crash and they saw the sphere blazing its way to the outfield and then watched O'Rourke gallop home with the run that gave the Giants their second pennant in the closest race up to that time in the National League. The final score was New York 6, Pittsburgh, 3.

(Copyright, 1912, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

CUBS DRUBBED IN CRISIS BY WILTSE

THE burden resting this season on the shoulders of Christy Mathewson and Rube Marquard in their efforts to carry away a second successive championship for the New York Giants, will be greatly lightened when George Wiltse signifies that he is once more ready to take his turn on the slab. Each year it becomes a little harder for the man who has for years been the leading left-hander in his league to reach the point where he can face his opponents with the speed, control and "hook" which is the delight of spectators and the despair of batsmen. But when he reaches perfect condition Manager McGraw can confidently mark up three victories for each two weeks of the remainder of the season and be able to make a reasonable forecast as to the chance for playing one-half of the games for the World's Championship on the Polo Grounds.

That Wiltse when in form is almost unbeatable was never more clearly shown than in a game that took place in Chicago in August, 1909. The result barred the Cub machine until the bolts rattled. It may be said to mark the date on which symptoms of a decline in the strength of that hitherto invincible organization could first be observed by a keen onlooker. That afternoon of August 6 was a bad one for the Cubs and had much to do with passing the baseball crown to Pittsburgh for a year of safekeeping.

The task assigned Wiltse can best be realized when it is understood that to gain a victory he had presumably to shut out the best team on spikes. If this task seemed hard at the start, it looked utterly hopeless ten minutes after the opening of the game. Brown having set down the top of the Giant batting order without trouble, Wiltse took up his position. He struck out three men in the first inning, but aided by a base on balls and one of the two hits he allowed in the game, the Champions, through the efforts of three of the third-batters behind the gallant southpaw, brought home two runs.

That was all for them, but for seven innings it seemed enough. The big New Yorker tightened up his belt another notch, set his long legs a little closer and kept on. Inning after inning the score boy marked up the ciphers, but the Cubs still had the two runs. No impression could apparently be made on the stone-wall defense of the Chicago team. Suddenly in the eighth round, came a change that unfortunately has become more common since. The break on the curves of the great Chicago pitcher became a trifle sharper, the speed slackened a little, a volley of base hits went shooting over or through the infielders, there was a fumble or two and five New Yorkers rushed across the rubber.

With that belated encouragement the tall New Yorker sent in those sharp breaking hooks with a speed that made them impossible to judge and difficult to see. The game was won. Wiltse had given a supreme exhibition of his skill at a time that spelled disaster for the Cubs and a World's flag for Pittsburgh.

(Copyright, 1912, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

RADBOURNE'S WORLD'S PITCHING FEAT

IN ALL the annals of baseball there is nothing that compares with the pitching record of Charles Radbourne of the Providence club in 1884. The remarkable achievement of this wonderful hurler shines more brilliantly with the flight of the seasons. Other pitchers have only begun to near the record of this marvel of the slab when they have been brushed into the oblivion from which there is no recall. Christy Mathewson, pitching for the New York Giants, set up a great record when he raked in three shutout victories in 1905, winning a world's title for his teammates; but Radbourne's feat of working in three games in the post-season series of 1884, the first world's championship, is by far the greatest achievement. Mathewson pitched his first game on October 9, and his last on October 14. Radbourne pitched on successive days, October 23, 24 and 25. He allowed only one hit, while fourteen were made off Mathewson with his interval of rest to help him.

"If you want me to give you Radbourne's greatest feat," writes Paul Thomas, a teammate of Radbourne, in the government service at Washington, "I will say unhesitatingly that his record of 1884, in which he worked out 22 games in succession, marked him as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, pitcher who ever lived."

"When you consider that 'Old Hoss,' as we affectionately called him, worked in these games in the order of their appearance on the schedule, and that he won 26 contests practically in succession, it seems almost impossible according to modern methods of working pitchers."

"Well do I remember how this great pitcher worked for the success of the

Providence club that season against the greatest odds ever imposed on a player under similar circumstances. Unforeseen hardships had made it necessary for Providence to continue with only one pitcher. The directors of the club met and voted to disband, unless Radbourne would agree to pitch alone.

"I will win for you," said Radbourne, and then followed the greatest struggle against heavy odds ever encountered by a club to win a flag.

"Radbourne did win the National league flag, as he had promised, and without him we never could have kept in the race, but he did not stop with this great exhibition of endurance, which seems almost impossible for any human being to accomplish. He kept up his work until we had won the world's championship. Radbourne pitched in every game of that series, and on succeeding days and won them all. Only two hits were made off him the first day, three the second and five on the last. He threw his arm away to win a league and a world's pennant, but he set up a record that probably never will be broken. No star of the present day would sacrifice himself that way. Conditions have changed."

(Copyright, 1912, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Base Ball In Brief

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	
AT WASHINGTON—R. H. E.	
St. Louis.....0 0 0 2 2 0 2-9 17 1	
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 8 4	
Batteries—Baumgardner and Kritchell; Cashion, Sheer and Henry.	
AT BOSTON—R. H. E.	
Chicago.....1 0 1 1 0 5 0 0 0 0-6 13 4	
Boston.....0 0 1 5 0 0 2 0 0 0-6 13 7	
Game called, darkness.	
Batteries—Cicotte, Walsh and Schalk; Bedient, Hall and Carrigan.	
AT PHILADELPHIA—R. H. E.	
Detroit.....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-2 7 3	
Philadelphia.....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-4 7 3	
Batteries—Mullin and Stange; Crabbs and Thomas.	
AT NEW YORK—R. H. E.	
Cleveland.....1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1-4 10 2	
New York.....0 0 2 2 0 0 0 3-8 13 3	
Batteries—Baskette, Kaler and Adams; McConnell and Sweeney.	
Second Game—R. H. E.	
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2-4 8 1	
New York.....2 0 0 0 3 0 0 1-6 11 0	
Batteries—Steen, Mitchell and O'Neill; Davis and Sweeney.	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	
AT CINCINNATI—R. H. E.	
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 1 2	
Cincinnati.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-2 8 1	
Batteries—Mathewson, Crandall and Wilson; Fromme and McLean.	

AT ST. LOUIS—R. H. E.	
Philadelphia.....2 0 2 0 1 2 0 0-7 10 0	
St. Louis.....0 0 2 1 0 0 0 2-6 8 3	
Batteries—Nelson, Seaton and Kilbinger; Griner, Steele and Wingo.	
AT PITTSBURGH—R. H. E.	
Boston.....3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-4 7 3	
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 5 0 2 1 1-9 14 2	
Batteries—Dickson, Tyler and Gowdy; Camnitz and Gibson.	

AT CHICAGO—R. H. E.	
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 6 1	
Chicago.....0 2 1 0 0 0 1 2-6 13 0	
Batteries—Yingling and Edwin; Cheney and Archer.	

CLUBS. W. L. P. C. CLUBS. W. L. P. C.	
N. York.....51 36 693	Cin.....56 43 471
Chicago.....76 41 659	St. Louis.....52 64 441
Pittsburgh.....67 49 578	Brooklyn.....42 75 365
Philadelphia.....67 58 496	Boston.....35 72 327

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.	
AT MINNEAPOLIS 6, Louisville 14.	
AT KANSAS CITY 1, Columbus 0.	
AT ST. PAUL 3, Indianapolis 6.	
AT MILWAUKEE 1, Toledo 8.	

CLUBS. W. L. P. C. CLUBS. W. L. P. C.	
Minne.....92 48 687	Milw.....65 71 478
Columbus.....57 52 526	St. Paul.....65 76 461
Toledo.....89 57 588	Louisville.....51 88 367
K. City.....63 70 493	Ind'lis.....48 94 329

Don't Burn Leaves

Persons burning leaves or trash of any kind within the corporation limits of Washington C. H., will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. By order of the Board of Health of Washington C. H., O.

WILL BRADFUTE,
Health Officer.

Use the Classified column.

Four Reasons

FOR SAFETY OF DEPOSITS IN THE BUCKEYE STATE BUILDING AND LOAN CO., RANKIN BUILDING, 22 W. GAY STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

1. Our money is loaned only on first mortgage on real estate.
2. This real estate is appraised by experts experienced in real estate values.
3. Insurance required.
4. Our company owns no real estate, a fact which shows the care with which our loans are made. Assets \$5,900,000. Five per cent. paid on time deposits.

Senators On Stump

Fairbanks and Borah Will Take Stump Early In September.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—David W. Mulvane, director of the Republican campaign in the west, announced that Former Vice President Fairbanks would take the stump for President Taft, probably early in September. Mr. Mulvane also announced that United States Senator William H. Borah of Idaho, a Progressive, would take the stump for President Taft.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

CHICAGO, AUG. 28.
Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; heaves, \$5.50@10.00; Texas steers, \$5.00@5.80; western steers, \$5.25@8.90; stockers and feeders, \$4.50@7.40; cows and heifers, \$2.75@8.50; calves, \$6.50@10.00.
Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; light, \$8.75@9.00; mixed, \$8.15@9.00; heavy, \$8.00@8.85; rough, \$5.00@8.20; pigs, \$5.00@8.20.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 20,000 head; native sheep, \$3.25@4.40; western, \$2.25@4.35; yearlings, \$4.20@5.45; native lambs, \$4.50@7.00; western, \$4.50@7.15.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.05@1.06; Corn—No. 2, 75¢@80¢; Oats—No. 2, white, 80¢@85¢.

EAST BUFFALO, AUG. 28.
Cattle—Receipts, 4 cars; export cattle, \$8.35@9.00; shipping steers, \$7.50@8.25; butcher steers, \$6.00@8.00; heifers, \$4.75@7.25; fat cows, \$3.25@5.50; bulls, \$4.00@6.00; milkers and springers, \$25.00@60.00; calves, \$10.00@11.00.
Hogs—Receipts, 45 cars; heaves, \$9.40@9.50; medium, \$9.50; Yorkers, \$9.40@9.50; pigs, \$8.75@8.75; roughs, \$8.00; stags, \$5.50@7.50.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7 cars; yearlings, \$3.50@5.75; wethers, \$4.75@5.00; mixed sheep, \$4.50@4.75; ewes, \$8.50@4.25; lambs, \$5.00@7.60.

PITTSBURGH, PA., AUG. 28.
Cattle—Supply, 100 cars; choice, \$9.15@9.50; prime, \$8.60@9.00; tidy butchers, \$7.00@7.25; heifers, \$4.00@7.25; fat cows and bulls, \$3.00@6.25; fresh cows, \$25.00@65.00; calves, \$7.00@10.50.
Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; heavy hogs, \$8.95@9.00; heavy mixed, \$9.10@9.15; medium and Yorkers, \$9.25@9.30; pigs, \$8.50@8.75.
Sheep and Lambs—Supply 18 cars; prime wethers, \$4.00@4.75; good mixed, \$4.25@4.50; fair mixed, \$3.75@4.15; lambs, \$4.50@7.25.

CINCINNATI, O., AUG. 28.
Cattle—Receipts, 283 head; steers, \$4.25@8.50; heifers, \$3.25@7.25; cows, \$2.00@5.75; calves, \$4.50@10.00.
Hogs—Receipts, 2,124 head; butchers, \$8.25@9.05; country hogs, \$8.50@9.25; pigs and lights, \$5.00@9.00; stags, \$4.50@7.00.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,143 head; sheep, \$1.00@2.50; lambs, \$3.50@7.25.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.05@1.07; Corn—No. 2 mixed, \$1.00@1.02; Oats—No. 2 mixed, \$25.00@34.00; type No. 2, 75¢@77¢.

CLEVELAND, O., AUG. 28.
Cattle—Receipts, 30 head; choice fat steers, \$8.50@9.75; good to choice steers, \$8.00@8.25; heifers, \$4.50@7.25; fat bulls, \$5.50@6.50; cows, \$5.50@6.00; milkers and springers, \$25.00@60.00; calves, \$9.50@10.00.
Hogs—Receipts, 1,990 head; heaves, \$9.00; light mixed, \$9.20; Yorkers, \$9.20; pigs, \$8.50; roughs, \$7.85; stags, \$7.50.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 800 head; sheep, \$2.00@4.50; lambs, \$4.50@7.00.
TOLEDO, O., AUG. 28.
Wheat, \$1.10; corn, \$1.20; oats, \$1.00; clover seed, \$10.35.

BARNS HIGH SCHOOL FRATS

St. Joseph, Mo., Board of Education Requires Students to Sign Non-membership Pledge.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The school board has put a ban to all secret societies in local high schools. All students entering the high schools must sign a pledge that they will not join any fraternities or sororities. Expulsion will be the penalty for a violation of the pledge.

THE RACE FOR PRESIDENT

is interesting many people in this city but what should be of more interest is the experience of Albert Hering, 308 Woodward Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich., who states in a letter that "after taking less than two tubes of Lesh's Peps-Aid, (P. A. D.) he can now see his way out of a 'hell' of a stomach and liver trouble and a general break down of years' standing." Mr. Hering recommends Peps-Aid to anyone suffering with any form of stomach trouble; 50¢ per tube at Blackmer & Tanquary's Drug Store. Ask for free booklet.

Priest Wounds Mayor

Is Lynched by Infuriated Mob of Portuguese Peasants.

Lisbon, Aug. 28.—The Republican mayor of Guarda arrested a monarchist priest named Sousa at a funeral in a village near by. The priest drew a revolver and shot and fatally wounded the mayor. He fled, but was pursued by a mob and captured. He was then lynched and his body stripped and left in the road. The mob prevented a subsequent attempt to bury the body in the cemetery.

Whitlock Goes It Alone.

Columbus, O., Aug. 28.—Mayor Brand Whitlock of Toledo will address a meeting in Columbus Saturday evening on the constitutional amendments. It is said difficulty in arranging a speaking tour for him and for Mayor Newton D. Baker of Cleveland was due to opposition of the liquor interests, which look with disfavor upon advocacy of the women suffrage proposal by the two mayors.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Healthy people are healthy and happy; they do their work cheerily and tirelessly. Of first importance in maintaining good health is the having of absolutely clean cooking vessels and tableware. Easy Task soap is a sterilizer as well as a cleaner. It drives away disease germs as well as dirt. Show your family doctor the information on the wrapper and he will recommend its use.

DOCTOR COULDN'T TAKE HINT

Patient Wanted Advice That Sued Her, and Would Go Where She Could Get It.

"Doctor," she plaintively said, "I want you to tell me just what is the matter with me."
"There is nothing the matter with you," the doctor replied, after he had questioned her concerning her symptoms, "except that you need a good rest. Go away to some quiet place, where you can sit or lie around and be free from worry of any kind. You don't need medicine. It wouldn't do you any good if you took it."

"Where would you advise me to go?"
"Oh, you must suit yourself about that. There are plenty of places where you can go—any place that is quiet, where you can sit or lie around will do."

"Thank you. Do you think Atlantic City would be a good place for me?"
"No, don't go to any place like that. Select some quiet spot where you will not have to worry about dressing or anything of that kind. If you could go up into the woods somewhere, or if you could spend a couple of months on a Montana ranch, it would be the best thing in the world for you."

"Oh! Well, I've just had six new gowns made and if you can't give me any medicine that will make me feel better I shall go to some other doctor. I never did believe you knew anything, anyhow."

She Got the Money.
"What did the lady sue for?"
"She sued for \$10,000."
"Did she win?"
"She sure did."
"Huh! I suppose her lawyer got most of it?"
"Her lawyer didn't get a cent, as far as I'm able to find out."
"Go on! If he was able to recover that big verdict, he was smart enough to get his."
"Was he? Well, he wasn't. She married him!"

Judge Gets Even With His Cook

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 28.—Judge Fricke has lectured his own cook and got away with it. She couldn't talk back, because he was on the bench. The woman, Mrs. Martha Washington, had been arrested for loitering. From the bench the judge scolded her for the heavy biscuits she had been serving him.

D. C. Bybee, teaming contractor living at 669 Keeling Court, Canton, Ill. is now well rid of a severe and annoying case of kidney trouble. His back pained and he was bothered with headaches and dizzy spells. "I took Foley Kidney Pills just as directed and in a few days I felt much better. My life and strength seemed to come back, my backache left me, I slept well, and I got up free from headache and dizzy spells. I am now all over my trouble and recommend Foley Kidney Pills to everyone. Blackmer and Tanquary."

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Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
Now made in large 10c size loaves and on sale by all grocers.

Ask for 10c Butter-Nut Bread

And take no other. Easily the finest bread known to baking.

PARRETT'S GROCERY

"The Yellow Front"

THE HOME OF QUALITY FOR 25 YEARS

Tomatoes Are Ripening Slowly

and we will not have many canning tomatoes again for a few days. Buy tin cans and get ready while they are cheap. 35c a dozen; 3 dozen for \$1.00.

Fresh Lima Beans and Kentucky Wonder Beans every morning.

Home grown Sweet Mango Peppers, large and fine, 15c per dozen.

Fresh Sugar Corn 10c per dozen.

Noble's Guaranteed Watermelons and fresh Indiana Canteloupes daily.

Finest Cooking Apples 3 pounds for 10c.

Best Eastern Sweets 3 pounds for 10c.

TRY US—when you want Dried Beef, Boiled Ham or Sliced Bacon. We slice it ourselves just the way you want it.

Realty Business On the Increase

The realty business has been unusually brisk the past week, and the following transfers have been recorded by Recorder Tolen E. Brown:

Spencer Mahan and wife to Claude Andrews, part lot No. 79 in Bloomingburg; \$325.

Lizle H. Dore and D. A. Dore to Mary Dore and Catherine Dore, lot No. 133, Burnett's Add. Washington; \$1.00.

Nye Gregg and Pope Gregg, ex., to W. E. Plyley and Mary Plyley, lot No. 8 in Wash. Imp. Co.; \$2000.

Amanda Rowe to Ellen M. Montgomery, part lot No. 7 in Wash.; \$1.

John Lambert, Jr., et al to Mary Summers, lots No. 184 and 185 in Millwood Add. Wash.; \$200.

John Lambert, Sr., et al to Mary Summers, lots 184 and 185 in Millwood; \$200.

John L. Barnes to Martha A. Giddings, 45-100 acre in Jasper Twp.; \$1700.

J. J. Gibson to Clark Leeth, lots No. 397, 399, 401 and 402, in Wash. Imp. Co. Add.; \$950.

Almeda Robinson and husband to Florence Melvin, lot No. 885 in Coffman's Add. Wash.; \$1.

Thomas Rice to John W. Perrill, 28 acres in Jasper Twp.; \$100.

John Logan, trustee, to Renzo Redding and Wilma Redding, parts

FRESH SHIPMENT OF ANSCO FILMS JUST RECEIVED

AnSCO Films Make Clearer And Brighter Pictures Than Other Kinds

AnSCO Films fit all film cameras. Try them in yours.

DELBERT C. HAYS

Sole Agent here for AnSCO Cameras, Films, Photo Supplies

DAILY TIME TABLE

In effect May 26, 1912.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

GOING WEST	GOING EAST
No. Cincinnati	No. Columbus
105.....5:07 A.M.	102.....5:07 A.M.
101.....8:23 A.M.	104.....10:36 A.M.
103.....3:32 P.M.	108.....4:35 P.M.
107.....6:14 P.M.	106.....11:06 P.M.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES

GOING WEST	GOING EAST
No. Cincinnati	No. Zanesville
21.....9:00 A.M.	6.....9:45 A.M.
19.....3:35 P.M.	34.....5:58 P.M.
84y.....7:35 A.M.	84y.....8:52 P.M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON

GOING NORTH	GOING SOUTH
No. Dayton	No. Hamilton
50.....7:53 A.M.	202.....9:38 A.M.
203.....3:57 P.M.	56.....6:12 P.M.
84y.....9:23 A.M.	84y.....8:42 A.M.
84y.....8:22 P.M.	84y.....7:32 P.M.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & INDIANAPOLIS

GOING NORTH	GOING SOUTH
No. Springfield	No. Greenfield
2.....7:53 A.M.	5.....9:50 A.M.
6.....2:52 P.M.	1.....8:00 P.M.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

Fire Protection Unchanged Plans Reported Under Way

The action begun last spring to secure better fire protection to the city has so far resulted in naught but plans for the improvement, but it is understood that the Washington Water Company will soon commence the construction of a mammoth concrete reservoir near the present stand-pipe, and will also construct a double-suction pipe as agreed last spring.

With the approach of autumn some inquiry has developed as to what progress had been made in complying with the desires of the city, and with the agreement reached some months ago when the Water Com-

pany announced its willingness to construct the double-suction pipes and the huge concrete reservoir.

While actual work has not commenced, it is claimed that plans and specifications have been recommended which include an even larger reservoir than agreed upon some months ago, but whether this will be installed before the arrival of winter, has not developed.

Up to the present time the city is practically no more able to cope with a great conflagration than it was on the memorable 30th of last December, and for this reason the inquiry over prolonged delay has become general.

C. H. & D. And Big Four Clash

Failure to observe the block signal caused a broadside collision of a C. H. & D. freight train and a Big Four engine in the Dayton yards Tuesday.

The Big Four locomotive was struck about the center and turned over, but the engineers and firemen on both engines jumped and saved their lives.

C. H. & D. Engineer H. C. Swisher is blamed for the wreck, it is claimed.

LARGE ONLY IN THE CHEST

Physically Small Man, With Shrewd Head, Had the Laugh on the Big Fellow.

Being a large man—bodily, that is—Singleton generally gives us the pip. He has a nasty habit of inflating his two-yard chest and glaring pitilessly on us, the smaller fry. The staff held a whistle drive last week, and there was hardly anything else in it but Singleton for quite a while.

Then Mydleton came in. Mydleton's our quiet man; little chap; generally comes in late everywhere, but comes in just the same. The conversation got to brawn and muscle. It generally does where Singleton is. At last Mydleton chipped in.

"Look here, Singleton, I'll wager you an even half-quid I measure more round the waist than you do."

We all stared, and Singleton nearly choked.

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PARRETT'S GROCERY

"The Yellow Front"

THE HOME OF QUALITY FOR 25 YEARS

Tomatoes Are Ripening Slowly

and we will not have many canning tomatoes again for a few days. Buy tin cans and get ready while they are cheap. 35c a dozen; 3 dozen for \$1.00.

Fresh Lima Beans and Kentucky Wonder Beans every morning.

Home grown Sweet Mango Peppers, large and fine, 15c per dozen.

Fresh Sugar Corn 10c per dozen.

Noble's Guaranteed Watermelons and fresh Indiana Canteloupes daily.

Finest Cooking Apples 3 pounds for 10c.

Best Eastern Sweets 3 pounds for 10c.

TRY US—when you want Dried Beef, Boiled Ham or Sliced Bacon. We slice it ourselves just the way you want it.

Realty Business On the Increase

The realty business has been unusually brisk the past week, and the following transfers have been recorded by Recorder Tolen E. Brown:

Spencer Mahan and wife to Claude Andrews, part lot No. 79 in Bloomingburg; \$325.

Liz ie H. Dore and D. A. Dore to Mary Dore and Catherine Dore, lot No. 133, Burnett's Add. Washington; \$1.00.

Nye Gregg and Pope Gregg, ex., to W. E. Plyley and Mary Plyley, lot No. 8 in Wash. Imp. Co.; \$2000.

Amanda Rowe to Ellen M. Montgomery, part lot No. 7 in Wash.; \$1.

John Lambert, Jr., et al to Mary Summers, lots No. 184 and 185 in Millwood Add. Wash.; \$200.

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John L. Barns to Martha A. Giddings, 45-100 acre in Jasper Twp.; \$1700.

J. J. Gibson to Clark Leeth, lots No. 397,399,401 and 402, in Wash. Imp. Co. Add.; \$950.

Almedia Robinson and husband to Florence Melvin, lot No. 885 in Coffman's Add. Wash.; \$1.

Thomas Rice to John W. Perrill, 28 acres in Jasper Twp.; \$1.00.

John Logan, trustee, to Renzo Redding and Wilma Redding, parts

FRESH SHIPMENT OF ANSCO

FILMS JUST RECEIVED

AnSCO Films Make Clearer And

Brighter Pictures Than

Other Kinds

AnSCO Films fit all film Cameras. Try them in yours.

DELBERT C. HAYS

Sole Agent here for AnSCO Cameras, Films, Photo Supplies

DAILY TIME TABLE

In effect May 26, 1912.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

GOING WEST	GOING EAST
No. 106.....5:07 A.M.	No. 102.....5:07 A.M.
101.....8:23 A.M.	104.....10:36 A.M.
103.....3:33 P.M.	105.....4:35 P.M.
107.....6:14 P.M.	106.....11:06 P.M.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES

GOING WEST	GOING EAST
No. 21.....9:00 A.M.	No. 20.....9:45 A.M.
19.....3:35 P.M.	34.....5:58 P.M.
18.....7:35 A.M.	35.....8:52 P.M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON

GOING NORTH	GOING SOUTH
No. 20.....7:55 A.M.	No. 202.....9:38 A.M.
21.....3:57 P.M.	203.....6:12 P.M.
22.....9:23 A.M.	204.....8:42 A.M.
23.....6:22 P.M.	205.....7:32 P.M.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & INDIAN

GOING NORTH	GOING SOUTH
No. 3.....7:53 A.M.	No. 5.....9:50 A.M.
4.....3:53 P.M.	6.....8:00 P.M.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

Fire Protection Unchanged Plans Reported Under Way

The action begun last spring to secure better fire protection to the city has so far resulted in naught but plans for the improvement, but it is understood that the Washington Water Company will soon commence the construction of a mammoth concrete reservoir near the present stand-pipe, and will also construct a double-suction pipe as agreed last spring.

With the approach of autumn some inquiry has developed as to what progress had been made in complying with the desires of the city, and with the agreement reached some months ago when the Water Com-

pany announced its willingness to construct the double-suction pipes and the huge concrete reservoir.

While actual work has not commenced, it is claimed that plans and specifications have been recommended which include an even larger reservoir than agreed upon some months ago, but whether this will be installed before the arrival of winter, has not developed.

Up to the present time the city is practically no more able to cope with a great conflagration than it was on the memorable 30th of last December, and for this reason the inquiry over prolonged delay has become general.

C. H. & D. And Big Four Clash

Failure to observe the block signal caused a broadside collision of a C. H. & D. freight train and a Big Four engine in the Dayton yards Tuesday.

The Big Four locomotive was struck about the center and turned over, but the engineers and firemen on both engines jumped and saved their lives.

C. H. & D. Engineer H. C. Swisher is blamed for the wreck, it is claimed.

LARGE ONLY IN THE CHEST

Physically Small Man, With Shrewd Head, Had the Laugh on the Big Fellow.

Being a large man—bodily, that is—Singleton generally gives us the pip. He has a nasty habit of inflating his two-yard chest and glaring pityingly on us, the smaller fry. The staff held a whist drive last week, and there was hardly anything else in it but Singleton for quite a while.

Then Mydleton came in. Mydleton's our quiet man; little chap; generally comes in late everywhere, but comes in just the same. The conversation got to brawn and muscle. It generally goes where Singleton is. At last Mydleton chipped in.

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